The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,383 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1885.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
M. Sutlej	4191	800	A. H. Johnson	26th May.
L. Venetia	3726	500	A. St. Daniell	2nd June.
M. Malwa	2936	500	G. W. Atkinson	16th "
L. Carthage	3013	100	G. N. Hector	30th "
M. Sutlej	4191	800	A. H. Johnson	23th May.
L. Venetia	3726	500	A. St. Daniell	2nd June.
M. Malwa	2936	500	G. W. Atkinson	16th "
L. Carthage	3013	100	G. N. Hector	30th "
M. Sutlej	4191	800	A. H. Johnson	25th May.
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M. Malwa	2936	500	G. W. Atkinson	16th "
L. Carthage	3013	100	G. N. Hector	30th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
RAVENNA	3372	700	E. Stewart	25th May.
KAISAR-I-HIND	1052	700	E. G. Stead	12th June
SHIRAZ	3877	600	H. Harvey	24th June
MACAULAY	3536	600	J. T. Alderton	10th July

Return tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, May 12, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, March 26, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 7th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 550, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of ARRIVING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
CHINA	5,000	850	1st June 1885
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st July "
MANILLA	4,500	500	1st Augt. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and Heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazzarich	4,500	600	2nd June
FITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000	600	2nd July
BERENICE	C.B. Verona	3,500	500	2nd Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. 1885.
BERENICE	C. B. Verona	3,500	500	29th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. 1885.
CALIPSO	P. Mersa	2,000	350	30th May.
MELPOMENE	L. Lemesich	4,000	450	3rd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE ..... Rs. 450 } wines extra
" SUEZ ..... " 350 }

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

May 19, 1885.

CITY LINE.

THE first class-steamer CITY of VENICE, 3,207 tons, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, 26th May. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship both from Calcutta and Bombay, and has very superior accommodation for a large number of first-class passengers. No others taken.

For further particulars, apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th May, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	1885.
S.S. SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	to follow.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 1, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th May, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Gutch Mandavi.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,040 tons, on arrival of the English mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "MADURA," 1,942 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th May, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd May, 1885. Agents.

STEAM TO LONDON, DIRECT.

THE fast and powerful steamship "PORT ADELAIDE," belonging to the "ANGLO-AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY" will leave about 26th instant. Intending passengers are invited to inspect her unrivalled accommodations. Apply to Captain WILLIAMS on board, or

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S.S. "BELGRAVIA," SAILING 30th MAY.

THE attention of passengers is invited to this fine Steamer of 5,000 Tons and 1,000 Tons H. P., the largest on the Indian run.

She is well known in the trade, and is a favourite with passengers both out and home, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Has ample bathrooms, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers only; and the refrigerating room ensures an ample supply of ice and fresh provisions throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 12th April, 1885. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885
CLAN CAMERON	2,400	J. R. Kewley.	26th May
" MACKENZIE	3,000	T. W. Gourlay.	6th June.
" GRAHAM	2,900	C. Alexanderson	16th "
" SINCLAIR	2,900	C. E. Darley	26th "
" OGILVIE	2,900	G. Nelson	6th July.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th May, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORSE CLIPPERS.

	Rs.
Ingenious, simple and perfect in action	7
Clark's Patent No. 1	9
Do. do. No. 2, all metal	10

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

TREACHER'S CAMP KNIVES.

	Cash Price
CONTAINING Corkscrew, Champagne-hook, large blade, wood saw, gimlet, leather borer, button-hook, and screw-driver, durably mounted in finest nickel silver handles	Rs. 5 0
Do. do. of larger size	" 6 4
CHAMPAGNE KNIVES with hook, corkscrew, large and small blade	" 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld

CHEAVIN'S

PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India rubber Washer, complete.

Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	Cash price. Rs. a.
No. 000 Half gallon size, Wicker covered	7 8
" 00 " " "	9 8
" 0 One and a half gallon size "	9 0
" " " Wicker covered	12 8
" 0 Two and a half gallon size	12 8
" " " Wicker covered	15 8
" 1 Three and a half gallon size	17 8
" " " Wicker covered	20 0
" 2 Five gallon size	24 0
" " " Wicker covered	27 0
" 3 Six " "	30 0
Pocket Filter (no Traveller should be without one.)	35 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GREAT INDIAN PENISULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1.9 tons of TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

Specification and form of Tender with particulars of delivery can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Agent at his offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), WEDNESDAY, the 10th June next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders will not be received unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes.

The agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st May, 1885.

TREAGHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, will be held in the Fort Premises on WEDNESDAY, the 27th May, 1885, at 4 p.m.

The following is the business of the meeting:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1885, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director, and to elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order,
EDWARD RAMMELL,
Acting Manager in India.

Bombay, 16th May, 1885.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—

6 per cent per annum } 18 months
5½ " " " } 12 "
5 " " " } 9 " } notice of withdrawal,
3½ " " " } 6 "

subject to

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

9, Elphinstone Circle

NOTICE is hereby given that the Title Deeds of the several undermentioned properties belonging to Mr. Ardesher Mehrban now in Iran are with Mr. Godrai Mehrban, of Bombay, for safe custody only and that the said Godrai Mehrban has no claim or demand against the said properties, and has no authority to deal with same in any way.

Schedule of Properties.

Poona property situate at Parbuti containing 7,813 square yards.

Keola property situate near the Railway station called Saleycowadi, containing 1½ lacs square yards.

Parel property near Soopari Baugh-road containing about 17,000 square yards.

KHODABANDA RUSTOM ERANEE.
Substituted attorney for
Mr. Ardesher Mehrban Eranee.

Bombay, 14th May, 1885.

SUTTON'S

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds containing 10 packets including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea.	Portulaca.	Marigold.	Candytuft.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Asterhinum.	Aster.
Nasturtium.	Stocks.	Convolvulus.	Nemophila, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 3-12.

A tin of Flower Seeds containing 20 packets including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea.	Balsam.	Convolvulus.	Dianthus.
Mignonette.	Zinnia.	Candytuft.	Larkspur.
Nasturtium.	Poppy.	Aster.	Stock.
Nemophila.	Sweet William.	Phlox.	Marigold, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 5-8.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds containing 24 packets including the following varieties:—

Beans.	Cucumber.	Carrot, 2 sorts.	Parsley.
Beet.	Celery.	Lettuce.	Peas, 3 sorts.
Brocoli.	Cauliflower.	Mustard.	Radish, 2 sorts.
Cabbage.	Cress.	Onion.	Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 3-12.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds containing 40 packets including the following varieties:—

Beans.	Cress.	Kohl Rabi.	Peas.
Beet.	Carrot.	Leek, Onion.	Radish.
Borecole.	Cauliflower.	Lettuce.	Spinach.
Brocoli.	Celery.	Mustard.	Turnip.
Cabbage.	Cucumber.	Parsley.	V. Marrow, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 7-8.

The Seeds being specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve, unimpaired, the power of germination, and prevent disappointment.

We have MESSRS. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with, in each instance, the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.

Special Agents for MESSRS. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency—

TREACHER & COMPANY LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

[illegible] cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches:

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case " 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establish Rents at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS

BY

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OF 1879.

INTERNATIONAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION,

PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Studio is open daily for portraiture from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any person wishing to make any engagement.

VIEWS of BOMBAY, AJUNTA, KARRACHI, MAHABLESHWAR, etc., etc. Also a number of revolving Portrait Albums, Cabinet Box Albums and more Stander Frames of different sizes.

PHENYLE DISINFECTANT SOAP FOR THE TOILET.

1 lb. Bars for 9 annas.

PHENYLE SOFT SOAP FOR HORSES & DOGS.

1 lb. Tins for 7 annas.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

SOLE AGENT,

W. J. ESSAI
BOMBAY.

M. M. MODY & CO., LIMITED.

SHIP-CHANDLERS,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers Contractors, Municipality and Railway Requisites
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire, Lift and Brce and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubback's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail
Keep always large stocks on hands
Prices Moderate

have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDougal's and Calver Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose. Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc. etc

Up-country orders promptly attended
Prices furnished on applicatio
Apollo street, Fort, Bombay.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS

were awarded to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH

they will send

Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, broquet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate.

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

COGNACS AND COGNACS.

WITH the continued importations of Spirits under the name of WHISKY made from common raw grain, and the difficulty the consumer has in discriminating between the genuine and spurious article, the demand during the past few years that has existed for Whiskies is abating, and GOOD BRANDIES are again gradually asserting their former position, so much so that in England at the moment it is more difficult to BUY GENUINE BRANDIES than it is to SELL them.

We quote for our own selected BRANDS as follows and invite comparison in qualities and prices:—

Cash 12½ per cent. discount. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.
39 6	Old Club "20 years old" guaranteed	45 0
31 8	White Capsule **** very choice	36 0
28 14	Green Capsule *** extra soft old pale	33 0
25 6	Blue Capsule ** very soft old pale	29 0
22 5	Yellow Capsule * soft old pale	25 8
18 0	Jules Lennox & Co., a good peg brandy	20 8

MILITARY SQUARE.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.

VALUABLE AND RELIABLE MEDICINES

FOR INDIAN COMPLAINTS.

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.

A tonic and gentle laxative, removing and preventing sluggishness of the liver, so prevalent in tropical climates. Price, Re. 1-8.

ANTI-DYSENTERIC PILLS.

These Pills are prepared from the recipe of the late Dr. J. Mennie, a well-known physician in Western India, and are strongly recommended in chronic Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Per box, Re. 0-12.

ANTI-FEBRILE PILLS.

These Pills are compounded from the prescription of an old Indian practitioner, who states "that in many thousands of cases of Fever he has never known them to fail, either in completely annihilating, cutting short, or greatly diminishing the force of all pyrexial action." If taken at the commencement of an attack of fever, of whatever nature and however designated, they are certain to remove it. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

Gives speedy relief from the great irritation caused by this annoying skin disease, which, contrary to the usual opinion, a person is better without, than with. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

Church-gate-St. BOMBAY & POONA Staff-Lines.

JUST UNPACKED

F. H. AYRES'S LAWN-TENNIS BA

HURLINGHAM	...Rs	10 8
TRIUMPH	...	9 0
ARCHIMEDEAN	...	7 0
CORK HANDLE	...	12 8
CEDAR HANDLE	...	12 8

WIMBLEDON BALLS.

These Balls are very elastic and more durable .....Rs. 9-8 per doz.

JEFFRIES'S BALLS.....Rs. 9 per doz.

MORENAS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, 15, MEADOWS-STREET.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &C.

BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES	Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.
15-CARAT GOLD FRAMES TO MATCH	From Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 32 each.
BEST PEBBLE FOLDERS	Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 6.
EYE PRESERVERS	Rs. 2-0.
" " VELVET	Rs. 2-6.

MORENAS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, 15, MEDOWS-STREET.

OPERA GLASSES.

LEATHER OPERA GLASSES,

161 and 21 from Rs. 10 to Rs. 45

MORENAS & CO.,
WINE, SPIRIT AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, MEDOWS-STREET, BOMBAY.

BURGUNDY,—(RED.)

OWN SISTER to delicate BORDEAUX, riper, more developed, fuller bodied, aroma richer, altogether most luscious.

The idea that this predisposes the consumer to gout, is now properly regarded as a fallacy.

Chambertin,	Nuits,	Beaune.	&c., &c.
Rs. 33.	Rs. 26-12.	Rs. 19-4.	

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
to
MR. GEO. ANDERSON.
TUESDAY, 26TH MAY.
OFFENBACH'S COMIC OPERETTA
THE SMUGGLER
and the gorgeous Burlesque
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
New and beautiful Scenery, Magnificent Wardrobe.
REDUCED PRICES.
Boxes to hold 4—Rs. 12. Reserved seats Rs. 4
Family tickets to admit two—Rs. 7.; to admit 4—Rs. 12.

Reserved seats may be secured daily at the Theatre from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Commence at 9 p.m.

NOTICE.

NATIVE DRAFTSMAN WANTED for Locomotive Works, Insein. Must have had Railway experience. Testimonials required by post. Salary Rs. 90. Passage paid from Calcutta.

G. E. THOMAS,
Locomotive Superintendent, Burma State Railways.

RURKI, INDIAN SCHOLARSHIPS, &c.

A GENTLEMAN, who has had considerable success in preparing pupils for the above and other Examinations wishes to meet with 3 or 4 to read with him.

Preparation by correspondence for the Staff College. Address:—F. R. G. S., care of Messrs. KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

MARINE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 19th May 1885.
NOTIFICATION.

NO. 46.—NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st June, 1885, a NEW SUBSIDIARY OCCULTING LIGHT will be exhibited on Perim Island. Distance visible 14 miles, arc of illumination 184 degrees, fading East North East.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

NOTICE.

THE SEAFORDE LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of May 1885, at 4 o'clock p. m., Bombay time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December last.
2. To appoint auditor and to fix remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR W. FORDE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1885.

JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY,
(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),

HAVE in stock, at present or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
PORTABLE RAILWAY, 16lbs. STEEL RAILS, with SLEEPERS, &c., complete.
ALL ROUND TIPPING WAGGONS, 30 inch. gauge.
PICK, SHOVEL HOES, and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 15 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
MANILA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERT'S 1% CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER
CALVERT'S "SOLUBLE CRESOL."

CHUBB'S
Patent Fire and Thief proof Safes.
CHUBB'S
Patent Writing Boxes of Sizes.
CHUBB'S
Patent Cash Boxes of Sizes.
CHUBB'S
Patent Paper Boxes with Tray of Sizes.
CHUBB'S
Patent Paper Boxes without Tray of Sizes.
CHUBB'S
Patent Wrought Iron Key Boxes.
CHUBB'S
Patent Pad Locks of Sizes.
CHUBB'S
Patent Box Locks of Sizes.
CHUBB'S
Patent Cash-Box Locks of Sizes.
CHUBB'S
Patent Till Locks of Sizes.
CHUBB'S
Patent Press Locks of Sizes.
CHUBB'S
Patent Door Locks of Sizes.
Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.

OPERA, FIELD, AND MARINE GLASSES.
IN IVORY, TORTOISE-SHELL MOTHER-O'-PEARL, AND LEATHER.
OPERA.
Ivory—Rs. 20-8, 25, 27, 30 and Rs. 35.
Mother-o'-Pearl—Rs. 45, 100 and Rs. 110-8
Tortoise-shell—Rs. 75 and 85.
Morocco—Rs. 20, 22-8 and 32-8.
Russia—Rs. 35, 55, 60 and 66.
MARINE.
Each in case with shoulder-strap.
Morocco—Rs. 21, 25, 30, 36, 45 and 50.
Russia—Rs. 75 and 85.
FIELD.
Small, Russia—Rs. 80.
Long, Military—Rs. 80.
Large, changeable, can be used as Field, Marin or Opera—Rs. 65-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO BE LET, from 1st June, for six months, a comfortable BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, at very moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, at Chinchpoogly, Parell Tank Road, a small upper-storied BUNGALOW, now in the occupation of Mr. Gurder. Rent Rs. 60. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, two spacious BUNGALOWS in one compound, situated on an elevated position on Worlee Hill, commanding an excellent sea-view (adjoining "West Point," the residence of the Hon'ble Justice Melville) and lately in the occupation of Dhanmey Poonjabhoy, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

NEW PATRIOTIC SONG.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

To Arms! To Arms! the cry goes forth,
The rumour fills the air,
Again in mortal combat meet
The Lion and the Bear.
From countless squadrons of the foe
Resounds the battle-cry,
While from a thousand cannons' mouths
Old England makes reply—
Our soldiers, sailors, volunteers,
Are ready to a man,
To fight for England's honour,
And conquer if they can,
With British valour, British pluck,
And British arms and men,
We've thrashed the Russians once before,
And so we can again.

Post-free Re. 1-8.

SOUNDY AND CO, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

PETITION for Probate of the Will of VUSSONJEE DOSSA, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

POORIBAI, the widow of VUSSONJEE DOSSA, deceased, LADKIBAI, the widow of JADOWJEE DOSSA, deceased, JAITHA NARRONJEE and CURSONDASS GOVINDJEE, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Guneshwady outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate of the Will of the abovenamed deceased.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 22nd day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the forty-eighth year of our Reign.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

G. H. FARRAN,
The 22nd day of May, 1885.

MESSRS. HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles, Cockroaches, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunk, Flies, Bed-bugs, &c.
Cooper Madon & Co., Sole Agents Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON CIRCUS having left Bombay, a Company has engaged the GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS to give performances EVERY NIGHT, THIS WEEK ONLY.

THE MOST WONDERFUL EQUINE PERFORMANCES ever witnessed.

THE WONDERFUL "NUCKLEE" PONY giving round on his two hind legs; and running over the narrow round wall of the Arena, are sights alone worth the money you spend.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE begins 4 P.M.

Every evening doors open 8 P.M. Performance begins 9 P.M.

Director and Proprietor—V. M. CHATRE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

BUY your SEWING MACHINES at the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY on the hire system with option of purchase whereby a thorough trial can be given and the machine returned if disapproved. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FLOUR MILLS and GRAM CRUSHERS for hand-power, of various sizes and capacity, simple, strong and durable. H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—Caldwell & Co., Melbourne supply the Royal Bombay Yacht Club with their celebrated wines. T. V. Rauch, Representative, Napier Hotel, Poona.

JAPANNED TIN CASH and DEED BOXES of all sizes. Rs. 7 to 15 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

BAY ARAB HORSE, well-bred, 14 hands, six years, with speed, for sale at BENNETT'S AUCTION, TO-DAY.

AUCTION SALE of Captain Atkinson's valuable household furniture at Marine-Lines, TO-DAY, SATURDAY, at 1 p.m.

MUSICAL ALBUMS.—Very cheap, Rs. 10 to Rs. 20. Plush and other very beautiful Albums of all sizes at STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate.

DRY SMOKED RED HERRINGS, Rs. 1 per dozen. Tasmania Jams 4 annas per tin or Rs. 3-8 per dozen. W. J. ESSAI.

BARON LIEBEG'S SWISS CONDENSED MILK, prepared in Switzerland from the pure milk of the Alpine cow.

W. J. ESSAI.

CRYSTALIZED CHERRIES, GREENGAGES, APRICOTS, Figs, &c., just to hand. Phenyle Bar and Soft Soap.

W. J. ESSAI.

AUSTRALIAN CLARET, SACCONE'S Gibraltar Manzanilla Sherry, Usher's Glenlivet Whiskey, Carlton Whiskey, Invalid Port.

W. J. ESSAI

ICES, TO-DAY. Vanilla Turkisnuch, Pinapel and Rasberry at the Vienna Ice Cream Saloon, Church-gate-street; also Liqueurs of the best quality in retail.

"PIONEER" TOBACCO specially manufactured for the most Fastidious Pipe-Smokers, Rs. 1-4 per ½ lb., tin. HOWARD & Co., 30 Medows-street, Bombay.

ONE or TWO Young Gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging with a quiet Family in Fort. Terms moderate. Apply HARRY, care of this paper.

IF you want to find the Cheapest House for Perfumery, Glassware, Crockery, Stationery, Stores also useful and fancy Goods, inquire at SHROFF BROTHERS.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN.—Be sure to buy Wheeler and Wilson's complete Genuine Sewing Machines which are only to be had from Dossabhoy Marwanjee & Co., No. 6 Parsee Bazaar-street, Bombay.

OUR CHAMPAGNES: Charles Heidsicks Rs. 50 qts, Heidsicks dry monopole at Rs. 53 qts. 56 pts. Cuvee d'Choise Rs. 45 qts. Dry Elite Rs. 46 qts. 48 pts., first-qua ity Dry Rs. 38 qts. and 40 pts, All net cash. Apply VOLKART Brothers, Bombay.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, 1st June.

NEW PATENT TYPE-WRITERS, Rs. 50. CHARLES ZERRENER & Co., No. 7, Hornby-row.

FOR SALE, one double CRIGHTON OPENER, nearly new.—Machine Exchange Company, 27, Apollo-street.

WROUGHT IRON PIPES, 3½" diameter, with Fittings, Bends, Tees, Knees, and Couplers 3½" by 3." Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

CALIFORNIAN AND AUSTRALIAN CANNED FRUITS. Tasmanian Jams, &c.—PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo-street.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpure N. W. P. Flavourly tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—Obtainable all along the line Kidd and Shadbolt's WHISKY, as used at the Bombay Club. Importers.—PHIPSON & Co.

TO BE LET, from 1st June, a Room for Shop or Dispensary, at present in occupation of Branch Post-office, Mazagon. Apply P. C. Sethna, Mazagon.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

IF you wish to have a real good time keeper fully worth the money you spend go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 2, Meadow-street, Bombay.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

WAVERLEY HOTEL, Rampart-row.—Moonsoon Rates for Boarders with comfortable accommodation and good table. Rs. 75 to Rs. 85 per month.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 31, Meadow-st., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Re. 5; with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY HOTEL, Tamarind Lane, Fort.—Now available large family rooms, cool and airy. Terms moderate in Monsoon. Monthly boarders at reduced prices.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 30, Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION! Cheap Bargain Clearance Sale, last week. All Wool Sac-coat and Trousers, Rs. 11-8, cash only. Apply early to Y. A. Lacka and Co., Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, very cheap, at M. Kana & Co.'s, 131, Kalkadevi-road, Buttons, Links, Solitairs, Studs, Brooches, Watch-guards, Cricketing Kit, Footballs and numerous other articles.

ASSISTANT MASTER WANTED immediately for the Cathedral High School (Boys), must have matriculated. Apply for particulars to the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Marine Lines.

WANTED from 1st proximo, in the Fort, for the B. B. and C. I. Railway, stabling to accommodate eight horses and six carriages. Application with particulars to be made in writing to the Agent.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

TO LET, PANORAMA HOUSE, on top of Chinchpoogly Hill, containing drawing and dining rooms paved with Roman Mosaique, and 5 large bed-rooms with bath-rooms, outhouses, &c. Commanding fine views of city and harbour. Apply to J. N. TATA, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

ENGLISH BUTTER (not tinned) Re. 1 per lb. CROPPED LOAF SUGAR, 3 as. per lb. COD FISH as. per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

SKINNY MEN,
WELLS' "Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room on account of the concerned as follows:—

A consignment of Munzer and Spann of Bordeaux Wine containing superior Medoc, St. Estephe, Haut Canon and Haut Sauterne.

A consignment of Flowerson's Beer.
30 cases pure Malt Whisky.
20 ,, Still Hock.
25 cases Chambertin of Bodger Warburton.
20 ,, Volnay.
14 ,, Beaune.
1 ,, Nine stopper reed organ by Stirling Organ Co. Derby Conn U. S. A.
On account of Hajee Abdulrahman Hajee Joonus, Jaccoria Muajid—
13 cases long shawls.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 21st May, 1885.

NOTICES

NOTICE—QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

MONDAY, the 25th inst., being the day selected for the celebration of the Queen-Empress Birthday, our Indian Branch, Bombay, will be CLOSED.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,
Clock and Watch Manufacturers to the Queen-Empress and Government of India, and at 42, Pall Mall, London.

ONLY FOR THREE DAYS.
SELLING OFF!! SELLING OFF!!
GENERAL STOCK, HALF PRICES!!
At Extraordinary Sacrifice,
Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children,
At John Links, No. 3, Cowasji Patel-street,
At the back of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

A CAPITAL INVESTMENT.

"BEGGAR BUSH FARM," BANGALORE, comprising over 100 acres of first-class land, planted up with 1,500 grafted Mango and other varieties of fruit-bearing Trees, besides Fuel trees; the farm is completely stocked. The full crop of Mangoes is valued at Rs. 3,000 per annum. Apply to

T. T. LEONARD, Bangalore.

TO BE LET a lower-roomed BUNGALOW, in Lower Colaba. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the COMMITTEE of the CHAMBER have APPOINTED THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 28th and 29th instant, for the election by BALLOT of TWO TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay, in place of Mr. W. M. MACAULAY and Mr. F. D. PARKER, who have resigned.

The ballot box will be open at the Office of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 16th May, 1885.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commission towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forges under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.
Do' do. do.
Do. FF do. do.
Do. FFF do. do.
Do. FG do. do.
lb. tins cases of 25 lbs. per doz. bl.
Do. FF do. do.
Do. FFF do. do.
lb. tins F do. do.
Do. FF do. do.
Do. FFF do. do.
Do. A W I American do. do.
Do. U S Rifle do. do.
Do. No. 6 Cannisto do. per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

THE PURE ICE CRYSTAL ICE

THE undersigned begs to inform the public of Bombay that he has erected an Icefactory near GRANT-ROAD RAILWAY STATION and is now prepared to furnish PURE CRYSTAL Ice at the rate of half-anna per pound or in wholesale quantities at a considerable discount.

MARTIN COHEN,
Office in Fort 15, Forbes-street.

ICE MACHINES.

WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown

KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.

Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.

To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erect ed a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.

For information please apply to

MARTIN COHEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for India.
15, Forbes-street.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator-General, and of estates which have come under his charge.

Mrs. LOUISA ANN CRICK, late in the employ of the Bombay Cash Bazaar, Limited.
JAMES ABRAHAM, late Driver, Indus Valley State Railway.
Mrs. AMELIA CRAWFORD, formerly Phillips, late of Belgaum.
AMES McNAIR DUNLOP, late of Bombay, Freight Broker.
WILLIAM JOHN ONIONS, late second Engineer, I. G. S. "Clive."
PETER RIORDON, late Driver, Indus Valley State Railway.
GEORGE JOHN COULSON, late a Major in the Bombay Staff Corps.
HENRY HOLDSWORTH, late Driver, Indus Valley State Railway.
HASSUM MOOSA, late of Bombay, Khoja Merchant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 19th May, 1885.

THE "INDIAN AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE
A MONTHLY JOURNAL
OF AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND COMMERCE.

THE whole continent of India does not boast of a single paper dealing with economic matters adequately and in popular form. The object aimed to supply this desideratum. It will consist of ... pages foolscap size, and will be published on the last day of every Calendar English month beginning from April next.

To give the public a fair idea of what the paper is likely to be, we have permission to add that the contributing staff will consist of men who are competent to treat their respective subjects of which they are recognized authorities. Specially trained officers from the civil and other services having scientific knowledge and practical experience of both foreign and Indian economic questions, have kindly promised their hearty co-operation.

Rates of subscription both in town and Mofussil:—

Rs. 4 yearly.

Subscriptions will be payable strictly in advance. Intending subscribers are requested to send in their remittances with names and addresses to the Manager:—

G. C. PALIT, Esq.,
34-1 Kalutola-street, Bangabasi Press, Calcutta.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Ana.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted across through the bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

(Incorporated under Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL—Rs. 5,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE—DELHI.

J. PENGELLY PHILLIPS,
MANAGER.

BRANCH—AJMERE.

P. J. LANCASTER,
AGENT.

BANKERS
IN LONDON, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened and interest allowed monthly at the rate of two per cent. per annum on balances of Rs. 250 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received and interest allowed as follows, on deposits subject to notice of withdrawal—

of 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum.
9 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
6 ,, ,, 4 ,, ,,

LOANS granted and Bills discounted on approved security.

Bills of Exchange on London,
And Drafts on Calcutta, Bombay, etc., negotiated.

SECURITIES purchased, sold, and received in safe custody: and general Banking business undertaken.

P. J. LANCASTER,
Agent.

Ajmere, Feb. 13, 1885.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

VESSELS and REGIMENTS proceeding to "Foreign Ports" can be supplied here with our Wines and Spirits at "IN BOND" rates FREE OF DUTY.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.,
Military Square, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.
Rates "In Bond" furnished by
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Wine Merchants

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.
CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. qts. Rs.	Per doz. pints. Rs.
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	55 0	29 0
Jules Mumm's	40 0	22 6
Carte Blanche, Extra	45 0	25 0
STILL HOCKS.		
Laubenheimer	16 0	9 0
Deidesheimer	18 0	10 0
Geisenheimer	18 0	10 0
Leibfraumilch	21 0	11 8
Steinwein	21 0	...
Hochheimer Berg	...	13 0
Rudesheimer	27 0	14 8
Marcobrunner	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg	24 0	...
SHERRY.		
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor..	30 0	...
Madeira, superior	28 0	...
Dinner Sherry	24 0	...
Extra Quality	15 0	...
CLARET.		
Petit Medoc	9 0	5 0
Medoc Superior	12 0	6 8
St. Julien	10 0	6 0
St. Estephe	12 0	7 0
St. Emmilion	12 8	7 8
Chateau de France	13 0	7 8
,, argaut	15 0	8 8
Haut Canon	15 0	9 0
Mouton Rothschild	17 0	9 8
Chateau Leoville	20 0	11 8
Chateau Lafitte	23 0	12 8
Chateau La Rose	26 0	14 0
Chateau Margaux	28 0	16 0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.		
Rich and Red (Ordinary)	44 0	25 0
Do. (Superior)	50 0	...
STILL BURGUNDY		
Volnay	21 0	...
Chambertin	27 0	...
BEER AND STOUT.		
Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer	4 8	3 8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton & Co.	5 0	3 0
Vienna Beer	6 4	4 2
Kaiser Beer	5 12	3 12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	5 12	3 12
Romford Bitter Beer	6 0	4 0
India Pale Ale	5 8	3 8
Pilsener Export Beer	6 0	4 4
German Double Stout	...	5 4
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.		
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	17 0	...
Swaine & Board's Old Tom	16 0	...
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks	26 0	...
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	21 0	...
BRANDIES.		
Exshaw's No. 1	37 0	...
Do. No. 2	23 0	...
Hennessy's *	30 0	...
Do. **	33 0	...
Do. ***	36 0	...
Barton's * (Pog Brandy)	22 0	...
Do. ** (Full flavoured)	26 8	...
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy)	30 0	...
Charles Lervoire's very old ***	34 0	...
Fromy & Rogers, very old ***	34 0	...
WHISKY.		
Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's)	21 0	...
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's)	22 0	...
Do. do. do. (Special Reserve)	24 0	...
Fine old Scotch (Watson & Co.'s)	18 0	...
Lochdhu (very old)	22 0	...
Shamrock (very old)	22 0	...
Breadalbane, Highland	22 0	...
PORTS.		
Barton's Best Invalid	24 0	...
Oporto	18 0	...
Port, usual quality	15 0	...
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.		
Kummel, Finest	Per bottle 3 0	...
Benedictine	,, 3 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 3 0	...
Do. Green	,, 5 0	...
Creme de Noyeau	,, 6 0	...
Maraschino de Zara	,, 2 8	1 8
Curacao	,, 3 0	1 12
Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters	Per doz. 22 0	...
Vermouth	,, 15 0	...
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's)	,, 15 0	...

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited,
Church Gate-street, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
13, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 53 0	Rs. 56 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 46 0	...
Dry Elite	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. ...	Rs. 32 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 35 0	,, 37 0
Goldlack, extra	,, 40 0	,, 42 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, ...
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, ...
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 24 0	,, ...
From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE		
Moselblumchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	,, ...	,, 15 0
Hochheimer	,, ...	,, 18 0
Brauneberger	,, 15 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch	,, ...	,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Rudesheimer	,, 23 0	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 25 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
From MUNNER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne	,, 21 0	...
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Lee Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 30 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 14 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	,, 18 0	...
Chateau La Bogorce	,, 23 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNNER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 10 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	,, 12 0	,, ...
Haut Canon	,, 13 0	,, 16 0
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	...
Carlowitz	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 17 0
BRANDY		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s Brandy	Rs. 21 0	...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Stars	,, ...	...
M. & Spann	,, 24 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, blue

CALENDAR—MAY, 1885.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... May 29th, 1h. 22·2m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 23	Arrival of Duke and Duchess of Connaught.	5 25	6 28	7	16m	1	2m
				7	18 a	1	12 a
Sun. 24	Penticost—Whit Sunday. Queen's Birthday, born, 1819. Adar Jasan, Parsee Holiday. Fair, opposite Fort Police Court.	5 25	6 28	8	36m	1	56m
				8	18 a	2	15 a
Mon. 25	Queen's Birthday. Parade. English mail expected per s.s. Ravenna.*	5 25	6 29	9	22m	2	42m
				9	11 a	3	9 a
Tu. 26	Departure of English mail per s.s. Sutlej, 6 p.m. Expected Departure of Duke & Duchess of Connaught.	5 24	6 29	10	8m	3	34m
				9	53 a	3	58 a
Wed. 27	Town Council, 3 p.m. Budneira Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Treacher and Co. Meeting, 4 p.m. Special General Meeting, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 6 p.m.	5 24	6 30	10	50m	4	2m
				10	32 a	4	42 a
Thr. 28	Election of two Trustees of the Port, Chamber of Commerce, 12 a.m. to 6 p.m.	5 24	6 30	11	28m	4	37m
				11	9 a	5	18 a
Fri. 29	Ditto. Ditto.	5 24	6 30	0	2 a	5	16m
				11	44 a	5	51 a

* Left Aden at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, 19th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION, MAY 17.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion Choral.

11 a.m.—Litany and Sermon by the Rev. G. H. Lewis with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion plain—Te Deum Dykes.—Hymns 157, 151, and 107.

4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Magnificat—Clark Whitefield. Hymns 220 and 161.

Anthem—"Lovely appear over the Mountains."—Redemption.

The offertories will be devoted to the poor fund.

Thursday, May 28.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Whitsun Week, Monday and Tuesday, May 25 and 26.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)

6 p.m.—Evening Service.—The morning Service is discontinued during the hot season.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 157, 154 and 321.

9 a.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 156, 157, and 161.

The offertories for the church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 154, 323 and 207.

6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 155, 292, and 137.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPOORA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 152, 207 and 151.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 146, 7 and 230.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 837, 216 and 252.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics Institution, B. B. and C. I. Ry., Parel.

6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Holy Communion.

4 p.m.—Sunday School.

5 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. City of Venice, in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Arabia (s), from Bussorah; Koono (s), Newcastle; and Bernice (s), from Trieste.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—John render (s), for Aden; Burmah (s), Kurrachee Coast, &c.; Verona (s), London; Auretta (s), Hull; Brookfield (s), Antwerp; Kepler (s), Hull; Britannia (s), Aden & Liverpool; and Mozart (s), for Dunkirk.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Nantes and Port Adelaide entered the dock yesterday.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the House of Correction, Byculla, on the body of Govind Narayen, aged 23 years. Deceased was a prisoner in the jail, undergoing a term of two years' rigorous imprisonment. Yesterday morning he died suddenly, after complaining of pain in his chest. The jury found that death had been caused by heart-disease.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Rahim Poonja, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of attempting to steal a bag containing Rs. 19-7-0 in cash from the person of Jan Mahomed Assar, a parched-grain dealer at Null-bazaar, on the night of the 19th inst. The prisoner on admitting several previous convictions, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Shaboodeen Shaik Ahmed, a fireman on board the s. s. Adria, on the arrival of the vessel in harbour reported to the police the theft of Rs. 78 from his box shortly after the ship had left Mauritius. The money, it appears, belonged to complainant's brother, who gave it to him to send home after his arrival in Bombay. The complainant kept his box locked in the forecastle, which was occupied by him and the rest of the native crew.

HOUSEBREAKING.—Mr. Daunjeebhoy Pestonjee Mehta, living at Gowalia Tank-road, and employed in the Commissariat Department, has reported to the police that his brother's house behind the Portuguese Church at Girgaum had been forced open, and an entrance effected through a window on the second floor. Two cupboards on the ground floor were broken open, and articles of wearing apparel strewed about. Mr. Dhunjeebhoy's brother, named Byramjee Pestonjee Mehta, is employed as an overseer in the Victoria Mill, Chowpatty, and is away on leave at Matheran.

BRUTAL WIFE MURDER.—Abdool Curreem Shaik Adam was yesterday brought up on remand and charge before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with the murder of his wife, Hosseinbee, on the 12th ult. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. The circumstances of the case have already appeared in these columns. The magistrate, after recording the evidence of several witnesses for the prosecution, which was similar to that adduced before the Coroner, committed the prisoner for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.—An inquest was held yesterday evening at Nesbit Lodge, Nesbit-lane, Byculla, on the body of George James Yeend, aged 48 years. Deceased was traffic superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Warri-bunder station. He had been suffering from sciatica complicated with malarial fever for the last month, and was under the treatment of Dr. R. Wagner since the 28th ult. Yesterday at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon he suddenly fell into a faint, and died in a few minutes. Dr. Wagner was of opinion that the cause of death was syncope due to exhaustion, and the jury returned a verdict to that effect.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD-MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Verona, Captain A. C. Loggin, sailed yesterday for London with the European Mails and the following additional passengers.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr. Pellerean.

A STRANGER walked up to the clerk's desk at the Grand Hotel one day last week, and arranged for a commodious room. He registered his name, "W. H. D—, Glasgow," and laid down the pen. The clerk looked at the entry a moment, and said politely—"Will you not register your lady also?" The man hesitated, and then said—"All in good time. I'll register in an hour." "All right, sir," said the clerk. The guest and his lady left the hotel An hour later they came back. He went up to do, registry and added one word. "Wife." They had been married in the interval.

A DIFFICULTY ABOUT PASSAGE MONEY.

A CURIOUS case came before Mr. Ryan at the Fort Police Court yesterday. A Eurasian named W. H. Harrison, described as an engineer, was charged by Mr. George B. Wood, the chief officer of the s. s. Arabia, with having secreted himself on board without the consent of the captain and the owners of the ship. It appears that Harrison got on board at Kurrachee. Being unwilling to pay for his passage to Bombay, or not having the money, he asked the chief engineer if he would let him work his passage. He was referred to the chief officer. Accused told the officer that he was a poor man, had been robbed in Kurrachee, and had no money to pay for his passage. Mr. Wood said he would see the captain about him. The following day, while going around collecting the tickets, Mr. Wood asked Harrison for his ticket, and then told him that the captain had said that affairs about passages were always settled in Bombay. Harrison said he would pay his passage money in Bombay. The chief officer agreed to this. Harrison said he paid Mr. Wood Rs. 12 between 9 and 10 o'clock on Thursday night in presence of a second-class passenger. Next morning, having been informed by the passenger that a receipt was given for the passage money, he wrote to Mr. Wood, asking for a receipt. There had been a squabble, Harrison said, on board between him and a native quarter-master who had boasted that he would fight any six Europeans brought against him. "Having some beer in him," he sought out the boasting secunny in order to chastise him. While he was remonstrating with him, the latter set upon him. The chief officer then came up and ordered him away. Mr. Wood denied having received the money. He was, he said, asleep at the time mentioned by Harrison. He had come off at 8 o'clock, went into his cabin, and slept till 4 o'clock next morning. This could be proved by the clerk, Mr. Dunbar, whose cabin was close to his. The second class passenger, named. Reece Isitt, an overseer in the Public Works Department, employed in the Sind and Peshin Railway, now on leave, stated on oath that he saw the accused Harrison pay Wood Rs. 12. He heard Wood count the money. It was in front of his cabin, and between 9 and 10 o'clock. Witness was sitting on a stool at the doorway. He had only seen Harrison on board the Arabia. The magistrate said he could hardly believe that Isitt would come and perjure himself. Mr. Wood assured his worship that Isitt's evidence was nothing less than perjury. Mr. Ryan discharged the accused on the charge before him. He had, he said, to go on the merits of the evidence, and the charge could not be sustained. There was no secretion, as apparently the chief officer and the captain knew that he was on board. He formed no opinion as to the genuineness of the charge made by Harrison that he had paid Rs. 12 to Mr. Wood. The parties then left the court.

THE DEATHS FROM MEPHITIC GAS.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at his bungalow, Clare-road, Byculla, into the circumstances connected with the deaths of Emamoo Luximon Kooshabe, and Thowjee Nowjee, labourers, who died from mephitic gas-poison, inhaled while engaged in cleaning out the Clerk-road sewer. Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the drainage contractor, Mr. Nagoo Sayajee. Dr. D. C. Davidson, the acting Heath Officer of the city of Bombay, said his department was not responsible for the cleaning out of all the sewers of Bombay. The Queen's-road sewer and the Clerk-road sewer were not sewers for which his department was responsible. His department was not responsible for cleaning out the pipe sewers. He visited the Clerk-road extension sewer about 6 a.m. on Thursday. He saw sullage water there. There were no written rules for cleaning out sewers, but the rules were understood by his inspectors, sub-inspectors, and muccadums. The rules were that the manholes should be opened for at least an hour before any one entered, but as it only concerned him officially, and not at all personally, he would disregard any slight reluctance he might feel, and frankly state his views to the Corporation. In the first place, it was a question entirely for the Corporation, and not for him, to determine whether it was desirable that he should be in a position to consult with the Legal Remembrancer. He had bestowed considerable pains on the Act, and had seen what harm had been caused by Municipal Administration by that Act not having been passed before. He, however, hoped that the Act would now be passed, and that some of the difficulties which they were now experiencing might be removed before he ceased to be Municipal Commissioner of the city. His successors would not have to suffer from the same difficulties that he had to encounter. (Hear, hear.) He wanted to disabuse the mind of the Corporation of the idea that by passing the motion they would be doing a favour to him.

Dr. Peterson.—On no, nothing of the kind was meant.

The Commissioner said that he had not mentioned Dr. Peterson's name, but as a matter of fact that gentleman had used the actual words that "the motion, if carried, would give him leave for three months." But the leave would be to perform a special duty. Municipal duties whilst somebody else relieved him of a considerable portion of his ordinary Municipal duties.

Dr. Peterson.—Hear, hear. That was only my idea, and nothing more.

The Municipal Commissioner.—I ask you, Mr. Chairman, to protect me from constant interruptions. It was suggested that the resolution would enable Mr. Ollivant to enjoy three months' leave at Poona. If, the Commissioner proceeded to say, the work could be done in Bombay, he would certainly have no objection; but if he could not get the Legal Remembrancer in Bombay, he must go to him in Poona.—(hear, hear),—and in either case the necessity for a deputy would be precisely the same. It was argued that the Municipal Commissioner could appoint an assistant in his place, the Corporation finding the money. But the difficulty was that the Commissioner's responsibility would then be exactly the same. At present the Commissioner could not possibly be absent from Bombay for four day consecutively without causing inconvenience in some way or other. Every single cheque and voucher had to be signed by him. It was, therefore, necessary to appoint somebody who would be legally qualified to perform the duties of the Commissioner. He certainly should not have suggested the appointment of adeputy or acting Municipal Commissioner, if he could, along with the current business, have also managed to undertake the present work. But he found it absolutely impossible to do this work unless he was relieved of a portion of his duties, and that could only be done by asking Government to appoint a legally competent Deputy Commissioner, or else to relieve him altogether by appointing an Acting Municipal Commissioner—a course which would neither be as economical nor as advantageous for the conduct of business.

Dr. Blaney objected to the motion on principle, saying that they required all the services of the Municipal Commissioner and required them constantly. He could not do at all that the Commissioner should be away so long from their midst, and they should have a new and untried man in his place. The Commissioner's duties were excessive, laborious and onerous; and it should be the last thing for the Corporation to propose that he should be relieved of his ordinary duties for three months, or three weeks, or even three days. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gostling was against Mr. Sayani's motion. He thought the matter of amending the Act might be delayed till the cold season, when the members of Government would be in Bombay and the Municipal Commissioner could confer with their officers here.

Mr. E. B. Carroll said that the Municipal Commissioner during his three months' absence was not going entirely to sever his connection with his office. The Municipal Commissioner would be at Poona, which was not very distant from Bombay, and the papers which he might have to sign under the Act might be readily sent to him there. He thought that Mr. Sayani's motion should be carried by the Corporation.

Dr. Dosabhoy Framjee said he was surprised that the strongest opposition to Mr. Sayani's motion had come from Dr. Blaney, who was in favour of appointing a permanent assistant to the Municipal Commissioner on the ground that he was over-worked, and that his ordinary business was more than he could possibly get through without any assistance. (Hear, hear.) Now that the Commissioner's services were required elsewhere, it was all the more necessary that they should relieve him of a portion of his work.

Sir Frank Souter said he was very much disappointed to find that there should have been the slightest opposition to the motion brought forward by Mr. Sayani. He thought that considering the great importance of the work to be done in connection with the revision of the Municipal Act, which had now been in hand for two or three years, and to which Mr. Ollivant had given the greatest attention—an Act the defects of which had sometimes brought the Municipal Administration almost to a dead-lock—they would with one accord support the very reasonable proposition moved by Mr. Sayani. An attempt had been made to show that this was merely a dodge, so to speak, to enable Mr. Ollivant to go to Poona and enjoy himself.

Dr. Cowasjee.—No, no.

Sir Frank Souter.—I say yes, yes. (Laughter.) One of the speakers did say that Mr. Ollivant would go on leave; that he would be free; and made use of such-like expressions—the inference which was evidently intended, he believed, to be drawn from the remark being that the Commissioner would go to Poona for a holiday in place of additional hard work. As a matter of fact, the proposal that Mr. Ollivant should go to Poona in order to place himself in consultation with the Legal Remembrancer had originated from Government. He thought they would regret the arrangement of placing the affairs of the Municipality in the hands of a perfect stranger; and that it was better, in his opinion, that Mr. Ollivant should retain control of the Municipal business here. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Jamsetjee P. Kapadia was understood to oppose the motion.

Mr. Geary said that it was their duty to take the precaution that the new Act under which they were to carry on the affairs of the city should be a good one, and therefore it was a very wise and sensible proposal that the Municipal Commissioner, who was intimately concerned in the matter, should be enabled to confer with the Legal Remembrancer. The Commissioner had administered the present Act for a number of years, and was familiar with all its defects and requirements When they proposed to provide a substitute for him in Bombay, in order that he might, at the request of Government, be afforded an opportunity of conferring with the legal officer, they did not by any means give him a holiday, but were only deputing him to fulfil a very important and onerous duty. They wanted to have their work done by one who, in their opinion, was best able to do it satisfactorily. They must either send Mr. Ollivant to Poona to see that a perfectly satisfactory Act was prepared, or leave the Government to concoct the best Act they could by their own lights, and allow errors and defects to creep in as the necessary result of misunderstanding. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Sayani said the question which had been raised was, whether they should have an acting, a deputy, or an assistant Municipal Commissioner during Mr. Ollivant's absence. If they appointed an acting Commissioner, then they should be practically asking Mr. Ollivant to sever his connection with them entirely for a time. If they appointed an assistant, it would not be in his power to do the work which he must perform while Mr. Ollivant was away at Poona, because there were many matters, both trivial and important, in which the Municipal Commissioner's signature was required under the Act. If on the other hand, they appointed a deputy, which was the best thing they could do, they would leave the Municipal Commissioner free to exercise supervision over the most important works of the Municipality, while at the same time they would be able to manage trivial and less important matters through a deputy.

The motion was then put to the vote, and carried with only three dissentients.

NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

The next item of business was Mr. Geary's motion asking the Corporation to sanction the money required for the construction of the new Municipal Building.

Dr. Peterson thought that the notice of motion was too short to enable the members to give due attention to this important matter, and moved that the discussion be adjourned for a month.

The chairman ruled that the motion could not be put at that stage.

Mr. Geary then rose and said that he proposed to ask them to sanction the money required for proceeding with the construction of the building whose foundation-stone had been laid at their request by Lord Ripon in December last. It had been the intention to do so at that time, but before the Corporation that it was necessary to have it adjourned. But Mr. Geary said the whole question of the construction of the building had been already very fully discussed by the Corporation as well as by the Town Council, and they had arrived at the conclusion that the only question they had now to consider was whether the building could be erected at the estimated rates, as set forth in the specifications, or whether the opinion of certain professional gentlemen that the building would necessarily cost a considerably larger sum was correct. This was the question now before the Corporation to be decided, and it had been stated that their decision would largely depend on the opinion of the designer of the "Queen-Empress" building. Mr. Chisholm had given his opinion in a letter addressed by him to the Municipal Commissioner, affirming that the rates submitted to him by the Municipal Engineer's Department were correct, and that it was an error to suppose that the building would cost a larger sum than that set forth in the conditions. Mr. Chisholm explained how the experts had come to their opinion, showing that it was quite natural for them to have done so, seeing the rates given for some of our public buildings. But he pointed out that they were in error in supposing that their calculations would apply to the present building. The matter resolved itself into the quantity of cut-stone and of ornamentation they might wish to employ in the construction of the building. If they would have a good deal of cut-stone, and ornamental doors, windows, &c., instead of plain ones, the cost would, of course, be largely increased. The expensive features had not been contemplated in the plans submitted to them and approved by the experts, as well as by the committee appointed to examine them in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner; and therefore the result would be that the building could be constructed for the sum originally set down. It had been remarked that the totals were in excess of the sums that had been fixed, but if they would only examine the figures, they would find that the exact sum originally set down for the construction of the building would not be exceeded, unless they would increase the accommodation of the hall and crown the whole with a dome. It had been considered by the architect, and in fact by everybody who had seen the design, that the dome would be a great improvement in the architectural effect without cut-stone and other ornamentation. (Hear, hear.) The total, including all charges, came to the sum of Rs. 7,80,000. This would include the cost of land and all other charges. But the building itself, if they would have it without a dome, would cost Rs. 4,93,000 nett. When it was first proposed to have a Municipal Hall and Building, it was the intention of the Corporation that the city should have a hall in which they could, independently of the Government or of any extraneous influence whatever, assemble in public meetings to consider questions of public interest. But now they appeared to be in some danger of departing from the original intention of having a hall large enough to fulfil that purpose. The necessity for economy having been considered to be very pressing, it had been stipulated that the specifications for the design that the hall should be of a size to seat some 350 or 400 people. It was clear that a hall of that size would not meet the wants of the citizens, while it would be too large for meetings of the Corporation and the Town Council. When this fact was brought to the notice of Mr. Chisholm, he stated that at an extra outlay of Rs. 10,000 they could provide accommodation for 800 persons, and for another sum of Rs. 10,000 they could seat 1,200 persons in the hall. Mr. Geary said that he could hear a member remark that he would like to have a hall accommodating 5,000 persons. (Hear, hear.) If the Corporation raised a subscription to have such a hall, Mr. Geary said that he would give that project every support, and he had no doubt that members would come forward with large subscriptions. (Laughter.) Under the present circumstances, however, he did not suppose that they could have a hall accommodating more than 800 or 1,200 persons, as the Corporation might think fit. For his part, he would prefer to provide accommodation for the larger number. He had already stated that to avoid needless expense, there would be a minimum of cut-stone and other ornaments; and therefore the question whether the building should be very plain and commonplace, or grand and imposing, would be affected wholly by their decision in regard to the dome. It would cost Rs. 1,05,000—a very small sum considering the amount they might have to spend if they wanted to use cut-stone and ornaments with a free hand. He thought the Corporation would agree with the opinion of the professional gentlemen, who, one and all, had recommended that the dome was an essential part of the design, and would be an essential architectural feature of the building. (Hear, hear.) The Corporation had already set apart a sum of four-and-a-half lakhs for the purpose of the building. But it was never contemplated that it should be constructed for that sum, and provision could be easily made, if necessary, to borrow the difference between the money already provided and the total sum of Rs. 7,80,000 that would be needed. The cost of the land, Rs. 80,000, would not have to be paid until the building was completed. They had already money in hand to complete more than half of the building, and it was no use postponing any longer the construction of the work. They had committed themselves before all India to have a Municipal Building worthy of the city, and had invited the ex-Viceroy to lay the foundation-stone in the presence of all Bombay. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Geary remarked that it was a fortunate circumstance that Mr. Chisholm was in a position to undertake the personal supervision of the building. With these remarks Mr. Geary moved "that sanction be given to the adoption of Mr. Chisholm's design "Queen-Empress" for the new Municipal Offices, subject to such modifications therein as may be necessary to provide for the accomodation of 800 persons in the hall. That the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to engage the services of Mr. Chisholm for the carrying out of the new offices and hall, at the usual rate of 5 per cent. on the sanctioned cost of the building. That the Town Council be asked to apply to the Corporation for sanction to the payment (from loan or otherwise) of Rs. 3,55,000, being the difference between the Rs. 4,25,000 already provided and the estimated total cost of building, land, and all charges, Rs. 7,80,000."

Colonel Merewether said Mr. Geary's proposition had his cordial approval, and he had much pleasure, therefore, in seconding it.

Dr. Peterson said he might now lay his proposition before the meeting, that the matter be postponed for a month. The motion for increasing the grant set aside by the Corporation from four-and-a-half to seven and-three-quarter lakhs was not a matter which should be pushed through the Corporation without giving the members a sufficient notice. For his part, he had received notice of the motion that very morning, and none of the members, unless they had received special information, had been allowed more than twenty-four hours' notice. It was true that Mr. Chisholm's letter, as well as the facts, had been before them for some time. ("Hear, hear" from Mr. Geary.) But he objected to the procedure by which they were not enabled to receive a sufficient notice in regard to such an important matter, and said that he was not convinced by the arguments advanced with the object of proving that five lakhs was just the same as nine lakhs.

Mr. Kapadia seconded the motion for adjournment.

Mr. Geary said Dr. Peterson appeared to have wholly misunderstood him. He (Mr. Geary) had pointed out that although a total of Rs. 7,80,000 would have to be sanctioned, the actual cost of the building would be the sum of about five lakhs, as was originally contemplated. The total amount included the cost of the land and advertisements, the payment of the architect's fees, and such other charges. But, of course, the specifications prepared by the architect did not contain one word as to the cost of the land, the payment of the prizes, &c. They only included the cost of the material and labour that would be required for the building, which was set down at five lakhs of rupees. As to the fear that the cost would increase to nine lakhs, Mr. Geary said the experts had been misled by the cost of other public buildings constructed in this city. But the present building would not in any way be similar to them. It would thus be seen that he did not ask the Corporation to vote a rupee more than the sum originally set aside to provide for the actual cost of the building, namely, Rs. 4,90,000, exclusive of the other charges already mentioned by him. The matter had been so long standing before them, they had so long been in full possession of all the facts, that now the only question they had to decide was whether to have the building or not. If the majority of the Corporation had made up their minds that the foundation-stone having been laid six months back with such ceremony, it was now suitable and proper to proceed with the construction of the building, let them do so at once. (Hear, hear.)

On a division, the motion for adjournment was carried by 12 votes against 11.

DISPOSAL OF TOWN SWEEPINGS.

Colonel Merewether proposed that, as recommended by the Town Council, the Corporation sanction the grant of Rs. 8,000, from surplus cash balance, to defray the cost of a small "Beehive" destructor for the incineration of town sweepings.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the motion.

Dr. Blaney urged that the filth of the city was destructive of the health of the people, and earnestly exhorted the Corporation to seriously grapple with the evil, and take proper measures for its removal. They should do their duty honestly by the ratepayers, and not make a joke of sanitation by sanctioning a wretched little destructor, which was no better than a tin pot.

Mr. Gostling opposed the resolution, saying that it would be impossible to burn the filthy, reeking, wet sweepings of the gullies, unless they had been dried for a week or so in the sun. If such a machine should be given a trial, they should work it on the Flats, where there were no bungalows. But in the present case he was surprised to find that the Health Department had proposed to work it in Colaba.

Mr. E. B. Carroll thought the Corporation might very well pass the small expenditure which they had been asked to sanction. He drew the attention of the Corporation to the fact that for a number of years the town sweepings had been burnt on the Flats without any machinery whatever. But now he hoped their purpose would be answered by burning the refuse by means of a proper apparatus.

The motion was then carried by a large majority.

GIFT BY THE RAO OF CUTCH.

The following letter from the Municipal Commissioner was read to the meeting:—

Bombay, 8th May, 1885.

To the Chairman of the Corporation.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that H. H. the Rao of Cutch has, in commemoration of his first visit to Bombay after his accession, expressed to H. E. the Governor in Council his desire to place in the hands of the Bombay public the sum of Rs. 10,000, to be vested in such trustees as Government may nominate, in order that the annual interest may be applied to any educational or other object of general utility, subject to the approval of the Cutch Durbar; and that Government have directed me to ascertain and report the wishes of the Corporation in regard to the utilisation of this gift. I request, therefore, that I may be favoured with the views of the Corporation on the subject,—I have, &c.,

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

On the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the question of erecting a large sum in token of the present made by H. H. the Rao of Cutch was referred to the following committee for consideration and report:—The Chairman, Messrs. Geary, Dadabhai Naorojee, K. T. Telang, Javerilal Umiashankar, Peterson, Kabrajee, K. N. Sirvai, Bhaishunker Nanabhoy and R. M. Sayani.

A PETITION FROM BUTCHERS.

A petition from the butchers of Bombay, alleging that since the slaughter-houses were removed to Bandora the petitioners have been put to great inconvenience from want of proper shelter, and requesting that the compound of the slaughter-houses may be paved, was referred to the Municipal Commissioner for report.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE TODDY SELLERS' GRIEVANCE.

MR. MOORE, the Acting Commissioner of Customs, has given a thoroughly unsatisfactory reply to the representation of the toddy sellers. By rejecting all their suggestions *en bloc* he has almost declared his intention to follow on the lines laid down by his predecessor. Mr. Moore declines to reconsider the matter, on the plea that the period decided to have been in force since 1880, and that no complaints were made against them at that time. If a community puts up with administrative severity for a time, it scarcely follows that it forfeits for ever its right to have redress on a future occasion. Mr. Moore is, again, wrong in supposing that it is the consumers, and not the sellers, on whom the burden falls; for what the former pay the heavy taxation in small fragments the latter have to pay it in lump.—*Bombay Samachar.*

THE HON'BLE M. G. RANADE.

The whole native community of India will receive the news of Mr. Ranade's appointment to the Legislative Council with satisfaction. Apart from his judicial functions, he has made himself known to us by his part in the politics and educational policies of the day. He is a gentleman of silent and unostentatious habits.—*Bombay Samachar.*

We are gratified to see that the Bombay Government has filled up the vacancy in the Legislative Council by appointing Mr. Ranade, a deserving native gentleman of Bombay. His varied experience in the different branches of public work, and especially his personal acquaintance with the condition of the Deccan ryots, will be of great use in the Council.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

MADRAS.

THE LATE MAJOR AMBROSE AWDRY, R E.—We regret to announce the death, at Ootacamund on Monday, of Major Ambrose Awdry, R.E. Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras. The Major was out with the Hounds on the 15th instant, when his horse fell, and he was thrown with violence against a mound. Being a tall, large man of considerable weight, and the fall being severe, he was picked up insensible; and though no bones were broken, there is reason to think he sustained very serious internal injuries. Doctors Farquahr and Mackenzie were in close attendance on him, and the latest advices received by post intimated that he was better, though not out of danger. A telegram, however, was received, stating that he had succumbed to the effects of the accident. This gallant and popular officer arrived in India on Christmas Day, 1867, and was appointed to the Public Works Department in the middle of the month following. He belongs to the Corps of Royal Engineers, he was an Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers; and in the Vernacular languages of India, he passed according to the Lower Standard in Sondo and Hindustani. He was first Private Secretary to a former Governor of Madras, Lord Hobart. When he was employed in that capacity, Mr. Grant Duff, in the course of the Indian tour which he made about that time, was Lord Hobart's guest in Government House, Madras, and must have been well pleased with the manner in which Captain Awdry performed the duties of Private Secretary; for, on his own assumption of the office of Governor of Madras he sent for Captain Awdry who was at the time an Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department, to be his Private Secretary. His Excellency's choice has been justified; for the Private Secretary has been very popular. He attained the rank of Major on the 9th of December last.—*Madras Times.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY

BOMBAY, May 21.

Means of observations at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·835
Temperature of the Air	83·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	75·1
Relative humidity of Air	·754
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)..	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	88·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)..	79·8
General Direction of Wind	NW, NNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	366

* From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and fine sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Apollo-Americus Drug Company, Limited, 3, Feering-hill Road, London.

VISITORS ON THE HILL.

MAHABLESHWUR.

BELLA VISTA.

Their Excellency the Right Hon Lord and Lady Reay
Lieut-Col the Hon and Mrs Nigel Byng
Surg Major L A Irving

Lieut H M Hamilton
Capt Steel
Capt Phayre

ELPHINSTONE COTTAGE.

Brig Genl A L Lyttelton
Aneasley

Major Genl Sir J Ross, KCB

BIRD'S NEST.—The Chief of Fulton

CLIFTON LODGE.

Mr and Mrs J Nugent
Miss Nugent

Mr Fox

NEW CLIFTON COTTAGE.

Mr and Mrs F B Maclaren

Miss Johnstone

GLENGARRY.

Mr and Mrs J McDonald
Miss McDonald

Rev Alex C Grieves

MONASTERY.—Mrs W Thacker and family

WOODLANDS.

The Chief of Meerut

Lieut Chapman

ROCKDALE.

Mr and Mrs F C O Beaman

Mr W C Hughes

PARK HALL.

The Chief of Ichal Karanji
WESTWOODS.—The family of H H the Raja of Kolhapur

The Chief of Vishalgad

FERNEY.—Mr J Davis

WOODLAWN.

H E Genl the Hon A E Hardinge
Lieut the Hon A S Hardinge
Capt and Mrs C S Shephard

THE CRAIG.—H H the Raja of Kolhapur

HILLSTONE.—Mr and Mrs P S V Fitzgerald and family

GLEN HOWARD.

Mrs and the Misses Howard

Mrs and the Misses Brunton

GOV BUNGALOW, No. 1.—Major and Mrs G Foignand and family

CLIFTON HOUSE.

Mr and Mrs F H Stewart

Miss Stewart

LILY COTTAGE.—Mr and Mrs J G Moore

GREEN HILL.

Rev Mr Hume

Rev Mr and Mrs Builder

GOV BUNGALOW, No. 4.

Mr M P Lynch

Mr C W L Jackson

GOV BUNGALOW No. 3.

Capt and Mrs Passy

Lieut E A Kettlewell

GOV. BUNGALOW No. 2.—Rev W and Miss Jones.

GLENMORE.—Rev Mr and Mrs Winsor and family.

RAVINE COTTAGE.—Mr and the Misses Wilson.

RIPON HOTEL.

Major and Mrs A Tickell and family
Mrs Fannin and family
Mr G O Dunn
Major and Mrs Sharp

Major the Hon and Mrs J P Pleydell Bouverie
Surg F M Baker
Mr A W Forrest
Mr J S Wood

GOV. BUNGALOW.—Surgeon-Major J. Davidson, Supt. of Mahableshwur.

THE CLUB.

Mr W H Crowe
Mr E Lawrence
Lieut C E Baumann
Col G A Jacob
Col Le Mesurier
Dr T Cooke
Surg Genl Howlett
Surg-Genl W J Moore
Col Borradaile

Capt Cottrell
Lieut J J Bonomi
Col Plowden
Mr F G Selby
Lieut W B Piers
Lieut Hanwell
Major Mander
Capt Baker
Dr Eaton

NONPARIEL VIEW.

Mr and Mrs H B Cooke

Miss Stockley

CRAIG HALL.

Mrs A Ralli

Miss Follet.

THE ROSERY.

Mr C A Turner
Mr Kirkpatrick

Mr Anderson

THE OCTAGON.—Capt C Tyler.

VICTORIA LODGE.—Major-Genl Mrs and the Misses Bayley

HEN AND CHICKEN.—Mrs P Baddeley and family.

THE SHRUBBERY.

Major and Mrs H E P Thomas and family

Major E Thomas

LAKE VIEW.

Mr and Mrs G F M Grant and family

Mr & Mrs L de Fonblanque

CHARLOTTE VILLA.

Mrs H Molliss

Mrs Conran

MURRAY HOUSE.

Rev Mr and Mrs Gates and family

Rev Mr and Mrs Bruce and family

HOPE COTTAGE.—Mrs and Miss Macnaghten.

ASPECT COTTAGE.

Col and Mrs Drummond and family

Mr Pelly

YENNA LODGE.—Rev H G and Mrs Emerie de St Dalmas

ESKDALE COTTAGE.—Mr and Mrs J S Haig and family

LANGMAN HOUSE.—The Nawab of Joonagur

HEATH VIEW.

Major General Goodfellow

Rev F L Sharpin

MISSON HOUSE.

Rev Mr and Mrs R Stolhert

Miss Stolhert

THE OAKS.

The Hon

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 22.

THE bazaar, as usual, proved to be right in the information they had yesterday afternoon regarding the less favourable aspect of matters with Russia, and to-day we are back again to the uncertainty which prevailed three weeks ago. The actual belief in war is not perhaps so prevalent as it then was, but the tenour of the telegrams is sufficient to create uneasiness, as is evidenced by a considerable decline in Government Paper.

Yesterday's commercial telegrams from London report a decline of ⅜ in Consols to 99, and ¼ in French Rentes, but in Indian loans the only movement is an advance of ¼ in 4 per cent. Rupee Paper.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows an increase in strength, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 50 to 51 per cent.

In the Mincing-lane markets, Wheat is quoted partially 6d. per quarter higher. Seeds unchanged. Coffee is up 1s. per cwt. Mid.-Plantation Ceylon being now 62s. per cwt.

Cotton on the face of the public telegrams appears to be rather irregular. The closing tone in Liverpool yesterday was steady, but the sales were only 7,000 bales, and while spot prices were unaltered, Americans to arrive were 1-64 lower. In New York, on the other hand, ready Mid-Uplands had advanced ¼ cent., and futures 16 points to 11·07 cents per lb. for August. Private advices received here to-day, however, have not been in favour of any improvement, and the market has ruled extremely quiet at unchanged prices. Sellers are firm of course, but buyers, looking to the character of the public telegrams, have no inducement to operate.

WHEAT is somewhat firmer owing to the tenour of the home advices, and a more active inquiry has been manifested by exporters. So far, however, the actual business done has not been large, nor is it likely to be so until the Home Markets take a more decided turn. No. 1 White Peasy is being held for Rs. 3-12½ again, No. 1 Club Delhi for Rs. 3-9½, and Red Ahmedabad for Rs. 3-8½ per cwt.

SEEDS are firm owing to the character of the political news, not to buying orders from the other side. Linseed is quoted at Rs 5-12½ bazaar, Rs. 5-14 per cwt. railway terms. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, we quote Rs. 6-1, Red Cawnpore Rs. 5-1 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are quiet, with a moderate business doing from day to day. Trieste and Venice has receded owing to an outside steamer taking the berth; but for other ports there is no important change. We quote:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool ready	28s. 3d.	28s. 0d.
Continent	28s. 9d	27s. 6d.
Open Charter	27s. 6d.	
Havre	28s. 9d.	27s. 6d. to 26s. 3d.
Antwerp	28s. 9d.	27s. 6d.
Marseilles	27s. 6d.	26s. 3d.
Trieste-Venice	27s. 6d.	

EXCHANGE:—Although further shipments of Bar Silver are advised to the extent of £40,000 for this port, the fact of the quotation in London being advanced to 49d. per oz. again, and supplies short, has imparted additional firmness to sterling. The later political telegrams, too, have necessarily a hardening effect, and although only a very moderate amount of private paper has been offering to-day, rates have advanced 1-16d. in Bank Bills and 5-32d. for credits, the following being closing figures:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 31-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1 6d. 29-32d. "
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6 1-16d. "
Credits	1s. 7 5-16d. "
France " "	2·03 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very irregular throughout the day. Fours for cash opened at Rs. 95½ and touched Rs. 95, recovering afterwards to Rs. 95 5-16. For June delivery, however, as low as Rs. 94½ is said to have been done, and at the close it cannot be called better than Rs. 95. Fours-and-a-half we call Rs. 99 to Rs. 99½.

SHARES have felt the effect of the less pacific turn of the home advices, and in Spinning and Weaving Mills a general decline of about Rs. 10 has been established. Bank of Bombay have receded to Rs. 735, and Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 25 lower. Press Companies share the backward movement to the extent of Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.c.	735
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	820
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India	37,333	£ 250		do.	95

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	350
Ditto	..	£20	5-7-3	do.	210
Ditto	..	£20	21-13 1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	61
Do. New Shares	..	£1	618	6-0	do.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,0	1,250	1,250	..	775
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500 Rs. 50		4 0
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500 Rs. 45		42½
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100 Rs. 100		1,225
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400 Rs. 2		310
ellary	620	1,000	1,000 Rs. 25		500
Broach Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	20	..	185
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	4½	197½
Colaba Press Co.	50	1 880	1,880 Rs. 600		715
Dhulcra P. & G. Co.	5 0	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000 Rs. 130		1,120
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8 500	400	2,600
French Press Co.	300	500	500 Rs. 45		640
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	—	450
Khangsum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500 Rs. 40		475xd
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	25 Rs. 40		260
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	125 Rs. 74		135
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	40 Rs. 30		325
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50 Rs. 45		520
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500 Rs. 40		3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125 Rs. 10		167½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	10	10	500
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary)	500	500	500	—	503
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750 Rs. 30		675
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000 Rs. 90		1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000 Rs 60		760

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30	1,700	1,700	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	5 0	Rs. 15	475
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	100
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Bellary S.& W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	635
Bhowanggur Mills	9,0 0	10	100	...	18
Bombay United	900	1,00	1, 0	Rs. 30	865
BudneiraMf'g.Co.,Ld.	1,000	50	500	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	675
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	725
Connaught Mills	840	500	40	..	431
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1, 0	Rs. 30	620
City of Bombay	600	1,00	1,000	..	750
D. Spinning	3,000	2, 00	2,000	..	1024
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1, 0	..	1,0 0
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	745
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,700	1,00	25	570
Golam Baba S. Co.	7,000	50	50	..	433
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	125
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1, 0	1,00	Rs. 40	775
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	70	655
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,0	1,0 0	Rs 50	1,070
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	4 0	50	50	Rs. 20	425
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,00	1,0 0	..	925
James Greaves Mills.	100	50	400	..	1 0
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,31	5	5	Rs. 40	590
Jewraj Balloo	1,300	1,00	1,0	Rs 30	937½
Khandelah	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	740
Khatao Mackanzie	1,000	1,0	1,0	Rs. 40	790
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	136
Madras United	500	1,0	1,0	100	2,550
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,0	Rs. 35	6 0
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,0	1,00	Rs. 25	1,0 0
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	2,	Rs. 9	192
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,00	1,0	Rs. 50	1,400
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,00	—	600
NaigaumCottonCleaning Co. Ld.	1,000	100	1	..	95
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern	1 500	1	1,	Rs. 20	920
Oriental	3,725	625	62	Rs 1	490
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	40	Rs. 10	130
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	25	250	6¼	160
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	50	..	130
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1, 0		675
Hipon	611	1,0	1,0		675
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,00	1,00	Rs. 5	1,3 0
Sholapore Mills	678	1,00	1,00	Rs. 70	1,31
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	5 0
Southern India	1,000	500	50	Rs. 20	390
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	220
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,00	...	550
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	660

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	2 0 / 1 6
Badhan,Pile &Co.Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	125	Rs. 10	2 0
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1 0	10 2-3p.c	91
Do. New issue	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100		93
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	480
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6½	107
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	3,975
Do. New Shares	1,000	500	300	60	815
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	875
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	101
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	11
Bombay Tile Co.	1,000	100	100	..	
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	32
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	10½	120
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 1	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	24
Kurrachee IceCo.,Ld.	600	500	300	36	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. a.	360
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22,	325
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	22	1½	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	6	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	,000	20	20	1½	23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	3 p. a.	95
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 14	337½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	1 0	Rs. 8	10
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	2	25	Rs. 1	14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,195
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	165
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	12		p.ct.	12

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 22.

Adye, Capt., 1st Cav. Hyd. Cont., on leave, from Hinjoli.
Withers, Lt.-Col., 25th L. I., on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 22.

Reynard, Lt., 9th Lanc., on leave, to Mussoorie.

MAY 23.

Searle, Lt., 12th N. I., to join, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Major F. S. Hore, Comdt.,
B. V. R. C.

Bombay, May 23.

The regiment will parade at the Gymkhana on Monday next, the 25th inst., at 5-15 p. m. sharp, to take part in the Queen's Birthday Parade. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn.

Three rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per man; all ball ammunition to be removed from the pouches before coming on parade. Members who are at tram terminus at Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum, and Prince's Dock at 4-45 p.m., and Colaba at 5 p.m., and those met on the way, will have their fares paid.

Lce. Corpl. J A May, Calcutta Volunteers, is attached to G Company, B V R, from this date.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
PRICE [illegible]
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, cold sores, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.
"AGENTS WANTED."

SEEING WITH BOTH EYES.
DR. RUSTOMJEE BHARUCHA, L. M., Medical Superintendent, Colaba Parsee Sanitarium, writes:—"I shall be very happy to recommend my patients to Mr. Lazarus' care. I am very satisfied with his results in cases of Astigmatism which is so common amongst Myopics, and I am sure they will derive great benefit by his mode of examination and fitting glasses."
Pamphlet, with instructions how to get properly suited for mofussil residents, free on application.
N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart-row, Bombay. | No. 1, Mangoe-lane, Calcutta.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.
SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.
SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.
Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano ..... Rs 31 per month or Rs 780
Sympathetic square ..... " 36 or " 820
Semi-grand, on three legs " 66 " " or " 1,370
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Sole Agents.

MR. A. N. DAVER, of No. 7, Meadow-street has the pleasure to inform the public of Bombay that he has received lately from London the following watches of the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, and also self-winding watches by John Jones with the latest improvements.

18-carat Gold Chronograph Repeater, Double Calendar Heart-shaped Brooch Watches, and also various descriptions of watches too numerous to mention. Also various descriptions of Silver Watches by the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, Gold and Silver star pattern chains, Necklets, Guards, &c., &c. Musical boxes with Native tunes, Historical Oleographs, Iron Safes, &c.

A. N. DAVER,
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

PAFFARD—May 22, at Byculla Cottages, Forat'Road, the wife of Charles S. Paffard, Health Department, Municipality, of a daughter.

SHEWEN—May 9, at Bolarum, the wife of Lieutenant M. T. Shewen, 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1885.

No change has occurred in the situation as it was presented to us in the telegrams published yesterday. The declaration made by the Marquis of Hartington in the House of Commons shows that the gravity of the crisis was not exaggerated in the accounts already received. The news is confirmed that the Guards are to be detained at Alexandria, and the significance of this measure is tacitly admitted by the statement that it was inexpedient to give the reasons for it. The Minister of War added that the military preparations for which the vote of credit was taken to allow of the troops hitherto serving in the Soudan to be concentrated for possible service elsewhere were not suspended, but it was not deemed desirable to say when they would be suspended. Thus preparations for war with Russia continue, while the negotiations are stopped.

MR. GLADSTONE'S statement in the House in reference to the future custody of Suakim is an indication which cannot be overlooked that the danger of an aggravation of the existing complications has not diminished. The admission that there have been negotiations between England and Turkey for the occupation of Suakim by Ottoman troops justifies the rumours, so persistently denied, that such a measure was in contemplation. But the declaration that no negotiations have taken place with the other Powers on the subject is, in spite of its ambiguity, of great interest. It may of course be that the words used are intended to mean that it was the proposal that Turkish troops should occupy Suakim which has not been made the subject of negotiations with the other Powers. But from certain declarations of the Italian Premier and from statements of the Italian press it seems reasonable to infer that Mr. Gladstone's announcement was meant as an intimation that Suakim is not to be handed over to Italy. M. Mancini, when interrogated in the Italian Chamber three weeks since, declared that there was no engagement with England or with any Power other than Germany and Austria. This statement was amplified by the Italian semi-official press, which declared that Italy did not acquiesce in any contest that might arise between England and Russia; that to set English troops free for other service by substituting an Italian for an English occupation in Egyptian territory would be to add to the probability of war; and that it was to the interest of Italy that there should be peace. The points which Italy sought to occupy in the Red Sea would, it was declared, be held for the purposes of Italian policy alone, and not for the purposes of either England or Russia. No doubt the sublime disinterestedness of this impartial attitude was inspired by the known desire of Germany and Austria to localise the war should it break out, and to exercise their joint influence to prevent the contest involving the interests of the Powers other than those actually committed to the struggle. The hollowness of an Italian alliance in the view of a possible European combination to prevent the war from being carried into the Black Sea, we pointed out some days since. It has already become evident that Italy having been allowed to occupy Massowah without entering into any engagements, in the hope that the acquisition might induce her to associate her fortunes with ours in the Red Sea, is not prepared to go further in that direction. Whether Turkish troops will occupy Suakim, so as to allow the Indian Contingent and the English regiments in garrison there to be utilised "elsewhere," is a question to which Mr. Gladstone's cautious statement furnishes no answer.

AN unfortunate confusion of ideas led the Municipal Corporation in April to reject a motion for the adoption of a plan for the increase of street accommodation in Bombay. The rejection was due to a belief that the plan in contemplation would involve a heavy expenditure, which the finances of the city would not be able to bear. At first sight this is the view of the matter which presents itself to those who have no acquaintance with what has been done in other places to improve the street accommodation, and make a profit for the city out of the operation. Instead of being a burden upon the resources of Bombay, the measures required could be made to pay for themselves, would facilitate traffic, and by opening up new lines of communication and improving the old would largely add to the revenue of the city, directly as well as indirectly. It is surprising how difficult it is to get people unconversant with practical affairs to reconcile themselves to a novel course, however plain its advantages, and however decisive in its favour are the proofs of its value given by experience. The principle involved was fully discussed a twelvemonth before the Corporation was asked to consider its application to the opening up of the business quarter of the city. When it became necessary to carry a road through the old race-course, the advantage of purchasing not merely the land required for the actual road, but the frontages on either side, which would be rendered valuable by the construction of a highway, was pointed out, and it was decided to secure the full advantages anticipated for the city. Though the matter had been fully discussed and the principle accepted, the ingenious fears of a small minority, have availed to bring the question into discussion on the occasion of every proposed purchase of a piece of land, and it has been stoutly maintained that it was immoral and illegal to do what had been deliberately decided upon. When the objection was first urged, the question of the legal powers of the Corporation were submitted to Mr. Inverarity for his opinion, and he showed that the Legislature had entrusted the city with ample powers for the purpose. This did not prevent a select and acute minority from bringing up again, at great length and with tiresome iteration, the question of the legality and wisdom of the course which the Corporation had resolved to take. Notwithstanding the vexatious delays thus interposed, the new road constructed on the system of acquiring for the city the profit on the frontages which the improvements make valuable, will be completed for a less sum than the estimated outlay, and the sale of surplus land will bring a considerable sum to the Municipality. There can be little doubt, however, that the irresponsible pertinacity with which it was urged that the Corporation had no legal right to buy land not actually needed for a new road, and that great and ruinous loss would necessarily accrue from the unheard-of experiment, perturbed the minds of some of the members of the Corporation, and disposed them to look with alarm at the proposals submitted by Dr. Blaney for increasing street accommodation in the native town.

As to the advisability and, indeed, necessity of meeting the growing requirements of the trade of the city, there could be no doubt whatever. The Municipal Commissioner stated that the widening of roads and the making of new ones was a sanitary measure, and was urgently required; and to show the necessity of providing increased accommodation for the immense traffic from the harbour side to the eastward, he referred to the report of the Commissioner of Police, which showed that four hundred and fifty-eight persons were run over last year in the public streets, and that the most fatal in proportion to its length was the street leading from Musjid bridge to Mombadavi tank. That district had, he declared, pre-eminent claims on expenditure for street improvement. The proposal submitted to the Corporation was that, in view of the increase of the traffic in the trade districts of the city, and the insufficiency of road accommodation for that traffic, a scheme should be prepared for relieving the pressure in the principal streets in which the traffic is now obstructed and delayed. It was shown that the principal portion of the Municipal revenue is derived from the eastern districts of the city, which it was proposed to open up. If the proposal had been acceded to, there is no doubt that a scheme could have been prepared which would have provided amply for the accommodation of the traffic which is now choked, hundreds of laden vehicles being detained daily for hours by the hopeless block therein, and that the expenditure would have been largely, if not altogether, recouped by securing for the city the enhanced value of the ground rendered available for new frontages. The slow and difficult process of widening streets by setting back houses which require to be rebuilt, is that which has hitherto prevailed, and the results are altogether inadequate. Besides, the cost is heavy; the five, or ten, or twenty square yards of ground acquired at heavy price, are at once thrown into the roadway, and the Municipality gets no share of the enhanced value given to the houses by the improvement of the thoroughfare. The uncarued increment goes into the pockets of those who have been paid to the full for every foot of land given up for the improvement. It is obvious that the operation of this method of effecting necessary street improvements, must be dilatory, unsatisfactory, and costly to a degree.

A much more effective way of providing the additional street accommodation urgently required has been in operation in other cities, to the satisfaction of the owners of private property and of the public alike. In Bristol, Liverpool, and in other English cities, as well as in Paris, where the plan was first tried with signal success, the system [illegible] endeavouring to straighten and widen existing streets, but to pierce miserable and squalid localities with broad thoroughfares, which bring into them light and air and health, in the first place, and traffic and prosperity in the next. The new frontages in these thoroughfares are sold at a price which more than repays the cost of the wretched dwellings which are removed to make room for the new. It was found in Paris that every new street so constructed, brought a handsome profit to the city. The contrary impression prevails, owing to the fact that the profits were absorbed in the creation of public gardens, which were, of course, unremunerative, and in the erection of churches and other buildings that yielded no revenue. But the acquisition and demolition of old and inferior houses to make room for new streets, designed on a larger scale with due regard to public health and convenience, was found to be a source of profit. In England the experience has been the same, especially in Bristol, where the municipal authorities proceed under a special Act, obtained for the purpose. It is by the application of this principle that Bombay can be rendered equal to the demands which press every year with increased force upon the restricted area available for building purposes. There can be no doubt that when it is fully understood that, so far from involving an expenditure which the city cannot bear, the necessary improvements can, under a proper system, be effected, and a profit accrue to the Municipality, there will be no hesitation in entering on the work. The proposal which was made in April to open up the eastern side of the city, having been timidly rejected at a small meeting of the Corporation—the votes were eleven to seven—Dr. Blaney has given notice of his intention to move that in the next Budget a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 shall be provided for increasing street accommodation in Musjid Bunder-road. If the intention be to effect this particular improvement by opening up new streets through a dilapidated and squalid quarter, so that the profit on the frontages thereby created may accrue to the city, it is to be hoped the Corporation will agree to the proposal.

MISSIONS to Europe are growing in favour with the Burmese Court. Before the Embassy returning from Paris after their two years' residence in the French capital had reached Mandalay, another party of King Theebaw's ministers had been despatched and were well on their way to India. The members of this new mission having awaited the arrival of the ambassador from France at Calcutta, where they passed several days together, came on to Bombay at the end of last week, making a pilgrimage on their journey through India to one of the ancient Buddhist temples still existing in Bengal. They reached Bombay on Tuesday morning, and left yesterday afternoon by the mail-steamer Verona for Brindisi. The mission consists of three officials connected with the ministry, Sayadaw Gyee, Min Oo Pow Htoon, Assistant Secretary for the Foreign Department, Shandaw Zin Min Oo Phay, Assistant Secretary for the Interior, and Sayaydaw Moung Khan, also, as implied by his title, a member of the Burmese Secretariat. They disclaim any diplomatic purpose for their journey, and their instructions are so elastic that in all probability the mission will "put a girdle round the earth" before again presenting themselves to their King. Their first stay of any length will be made at Rome; they will also visit Naples and other of the cities of Italy before entering France. Another considerable stay will be made in Paris, with which Oo Pow Htoon is already pretty familiar, as he was one of the original members of the former embassy. Then, for the first time, the Burmans will officially visit London. They expect to reach the metropolis of England about September, and will remain a month or two, concluding various transactions of a commercial character which the Government have had in the air for some time past. Quitting England before the cold weather sets in, the mission will, in accordance with present arrangements, make its way across the Atlantic to New York, returning to Burmah by San Francisco, Yokohaama, and China within the next twelve months.

THE Bill which has been read a second time to enable the Government of India to borrow up to ten millions for public works—including strategic and other railways—has, as we have already explained, no special reference to present contingencies. The Bill would have been required if the frontier difficulty had never arisen, for the borrowing powers conferred by the last Bill of the kind, passed a few years ago, have been exhausted. The Bill gives the Government of India power to borrow in England up to the amount specified, without being obliged to apply to Parliament for power to finance particular loans.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 1.

THE attempt to make political capital out of the suppression of the *Bosphore Egyptien* has collapsed. The wretched paper was a sort of *bureau* of inventions. From first to last, it was a disgrace, not to the French Government only, which tolerated it as a sort of organ, but to civilisation, which it misrepresented in a semi-barbarous land. The threatening attitude assumed by France, with reference to this contemptible affair, was mere braggadocio to draw off attention from the surrender in China, which was prudent, though mortifying to the *amour propre* of a touchy people. The understanding between France and Russia has taken place only in the imagination of certain journalists. The *Soleil* maintains that France has no interest in the struggle which seems about to commence between England and Russia, but suggests that, if there should be a "neutral league" with a view to circumscribing the theatre of hostilities, and diminishing as far as possible the horrors of war, France ought to take part in the arrangement. Joining with other Powers, she might compel Russia to abstain from the conflict, and practically confine the coming war to Central Asia. The writer thinks that if the war were thus localised, the neutral Powers would escape scatheless, and the belligerents themselves would suffer comparatively little from the usual miseries, as Russia could only employ her army of the Caucasus, about 100,000 strong, and England the disposable portion of her Indian garrisons, say 80,000 men. Afghanistan would serve as the arena. Russia might occupy Herat; England, Kandahar and Kabul. But, probably, at an early stage of hostilities, the combatants would come to terms. France in the meantime ought to exercise her legitimate influence in Europe, without allowing the equilibrium of power to be modified greatly in favour either of England or of Russia—a kind of change which could not in any way benefit France.

But France is already beginning to feel in some degree the effect even of rumours of war. Many Americans have decided to stay at home this year, to avoid possible annoyance from the disturbed condition which they anticipate in Europe. I met to-day an English lady who has long been at the head of one of the most popular boarding-houses in Paris. She told me that the losses recently sustained by such establishments, through the "cholera scare" and other causes, have in many instances been serious, if not ruinous, and that the prospect of war makes a dark horizon for those who live by "the expenditure of the annual influx of strangers." Ship-builders and manufactures of war material will grow rich; but heavy taxation will make householders frugal in their outlay for mere pleasure, and this may mean starvation for those whose business is to contribute to the elegancies and luxuries and amusements of life.

An aristocratic fête takes place to-day in aid of the Maternity Society, at the Salle Petit, Rue de Sèze. The stalls of the bazaar are to be kept by leading "ladies of Paris high-life." ("High-life" is a favourite English expression on the lips of Parisians who interlard their conversation with scraps of English.) Princesses, duchesses, countesses, and viscountesses without number are among the patronesses, and active workers too. In the evening a grand concert is to be given by the Countess de Talleyrand-Perigord and Mme. Conneau, vocalists, and the Princess de Brancovan and M. Widor, instrumentalists. But probably the chief attraction will be the "burlesque symphony," in which rattles, whips, horns, cymbals, drone-pipes, cuckoos, &c., &c., are to be imitated by the very top-sawyers of Paris aristocracy, nobody under the rank of a countess being allowed to cheep. This unique orchestra is to be conducted by the Countess de Gontaut. Admission 20 francs.

The result of the ball at the Hôtel de Ville has been satisfactory. The expenses are paid out of the public funds by the Municipality. Upwards of £10,000 will be distributed among the wounded in Tongking and the poor in Paris. The management appears to have been excellent, and the money is much needed by the classes for which it has been collected.

Another grand Municipal fête is in contemplation, to be held at the Hôtel de Ville on the 14th of July, the birthday of the Republic. M. Ferry and his spouse will be back from the Italian lakes by that time, and the occasion may be taken advantage of for the purpose of presenting a public apology and a service of gold to the ex-Minister, who was lately threatened, insulted, blackguarded, and hooted in the tribune, under a misapprehension, by the Chamber of Deputies of the most polite nation in the world. For such treatment a public apology and a service of plate will be a bare enough indemnity. A colossal statue, brother to the iron statue of Liberty exported to the United States, might be erected in the Place de la Concorde, in front of the Chamber of Deputies, in honour of the man whom the Deputies were on the point of lynching. M. Ferry may yet be President of the French Republic, and, after a revolution, Dictator; after that, who knows?—possibly Emperor; and then (remembering the old Roman Empire, and the fate of Royalty under the first French Revolution) possibly decapitated. Unstable as water are the brilliant French. What they are going to do next, no human foresight can predict. At present they are occupied with the daily races in the Bois, the show of azaleas in the Avenue du Trocadéro, and the opening of the Salon—the

TELEGRAMS.

LORD WOLSELEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, MAY 22.

Lord Wolseley has arrived here. His stay is likely to be a short one.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DETENTION OF BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Marquis of Hartington, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night, said it was inexpedient to make a statement why the Guards are to be detained at Alexandria, as the preparations under the vote of credit authorising the concentration of the troops now serving in the Soudan, for possible service elsewhere, had not yet been suspended, nor was it desirable to say when they would be.

THE RAWAL PINDI CONFERENCE.

Mr. Cross, in reply to a question in the Commons, said that the papers relating to the interviews between the Viceroy and the Amir at Rawal Pindi will not be presented to the House before the Whitsuntide holidays.

RUSSIA AND KABUL.

Earl Kimberley, in reply to a question in the Lords, denied that Russia had asked to have a representative at Kabul.

THE OCCUPATION OF SUAKIM.

LONDON, MAY 22.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the Commons, said that there had been negotiations between England and Turkey for the occupation of Suakim by Turkish troops; but no negotiations had taken place with the other Powers on the subject.

THE DEFENCES OF INDIA.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cross, in moving the second reading of the Bill for an East Indian loan of ten millions sterling, said that five millions were required for the construction of roads and railways. With a view to perfecting our communication with Quetta, Government proposes to construct a military road from Dera Ghazi Khan to the Pishin plateau. In addition to completing the Pishin railway, it is also proposed to construct an alternative line through the Bolan Pass and other lines east of the river Indus.

The expenses will be defrayed partly from the Indian revenue and partly by loan.

The House then read the Bill a second time.

THE CRIMES ACT.

The *Daily News* states that differences exist in the Cabinet respecting the renewal of the Crimes Act in Ireland.

THE FRONTIER DIFFICULTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

It is rumoured here that the Russians have occupied Maruchak, and have formally protested against the fortification of Herat.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Surgeon A. Barclay is confirmed as Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of India.

Colonel Hammond officiates, on return from furlough, as Inspector-General of Jails and Police in the Central Provinces, *vice* Boure.

Mr. J. A. Jones is recognised as U. S. Consul at Aden.

The Foreign Office publishes an authorised system for transliteration into English of Arabic proper names. J. S. Melville is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

W. M. Campbell becomes an Additional Commissary of Ordnance.

Major C. E. Hallett takes leave out of India for one year.

Promotion to full Colonel—E. S. Reynolds and F. C. Singleton; to Major—L. B. Irwan and J. Corse Scott; to Lieutenant-Colonel—R. M. Jennings and F. H. Marsh.

Colonel B. Cracroft retired from the service.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, MAY 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, MAY 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

TRINCOMALLEE, MAY 22.

H. M.'s Woodlark, left for Rangoon.

ZANZIBAR, MAY 23.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Axola reached Zanzibar to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady.

Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Good Fair Dhollera..... 4 13-16

The Manchester market has been quiet, but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 75¾

4½ ,, Loans for account..... 99

3 ,, Consols for account..... 99

3½ ,, Sterling Loan..... 99⅛

4½ ,, French Rentes..... 109

Bar Silver 49

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined £17,900,000; increase, £400,000.

Bills discounted, £21,000,000; increase, £300,000.

Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined, £26,600,000; increase, £300,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 51 per cent.

Arrival.—Tourmaline.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT arrive at the Grant-road railway station by the mail-train from Ahmedabad at 7-10 a. m. (railway time) to-day. The arrival will be a private one.

THE HON. Charles Gonne, C. S. I., late Chief Secretary to Government, was a passenger by yesterday's mail-steamer. He drove over to the Apollo-bunder with Major Portman, Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police, soon after 4 p.m.; and was met by several friends, among whom were Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Mr. P. Ryan, Mr. G. C. Gilder, and Mr. K. N. Serval. Accompanied by Major Portman, Mr. Gonne soon afterwards left in the police steam launch for the mail-steamer.

IT is announced that Mr. Ney Elias, Joint Commissioner in Ladakh, will shortly proceed to Kashgar to inquire into the condition of Indian trade there, with a view to putting it on a better footing. He went on a similar mission in 1880.

A COMMITTEE appointed by Government to consider the subject of cattle-breeding is to assemble at Simla during the present month.

IT has been decided that temporary appointments in India on more than Rs. 250 a month will be reported to the Secretary of State for his sanction, though not necessarily for his previous sanction.

H. H. THE NAWAB BAHADUR OF MOORSHEDABAD has subscribed Rs. 2,000 towards the relief of the people who had their houses and property destroyed by the late disastrous fires at Moorshedabad.

IT is stated that Colonel Stewart and the Engineer officers with him were received with much honour at Herat, every possible attention being paid to them, and the officials showing themselves civil and pleasant. A minute inspection of the fortifications showed the place to be stronger, and the walls in a better state of repair, than was expected.

THE latest news from the indigo districts is that good rain has fallen throughout Tirhoot and Chumparun, which has enabled planters to fill up their empty lands. In Chupra, although the rain has not been so heavy or so general, prospects have materially improved, and the planters still entertain hopes of a good season. Rain has fallen generally throughout most of the Bengal districts, but more is still required in Midnapore, and would, in fact, be generally acceptable. The advices from the North-West Provinces are not so favourable.

AN opinion on the liability to stamp a receipt for the allowances granted by Government to regimental bands and messes has recently been recorded by the Advocate-General of Bengal. It is held that, as the allowances in question are not obligatory on the Government, but are merely given as grants-in-aid of the expenses incurred for the maintenance of these institutions, the receipts for the allowances need not bear a receipt stamp.

LETTERS from London show that Mr. Hodgson, the delegate sent to Madras by the Society for Psychical Research to examine the Coulomb-Blavatsky case, has returned with his mind thoroughly made up. He is satisfied that the charges of imposition brought against the Theosophists are all substantially true, and also that a great part of the Koot Hoomi writing is in Madame Blavatsky's own hand. Mr. Hodgson's formal report to the Society was to be read at Cambridge on the 30th ultimo, and was expected to demolish the Theosophical case for ever.

THE Saruks of the Panjdeh district are more numerous than is sometimes supposed. About Ak Tapa itself there are only a few *kibitkas*, it is true, but the Saruk settlements immediately to the south on the irrigated country fertilised by streams from dams on the Murghab are very populous. Official reports show that there are 9,000 men bearing arms, of whom 600 have rifles. The remainder have firearms of sorts, and every adult has a horse, which is as much a necessity to a nomad in Turkomania as a pair of boots to any ordinary civilised being. The Panjdeh Saruks, too, own sixty thousand sheep, which they graze on the slopes in the Khushk and Murghab valleys. "Russia," remarks an up-country paper, "will not secure such a barren conquest after all if she succeeds in annexing without further fighting the district of Panjdeh for the Saruks with their flocks cannot migrate further south, as the Amir would resent any such movement, and they must therefore become subjects of the Czar. They will probably accept their fate willingly enough now that they see England has no intention of forcing back the Russian frontier."

ON Monday Sir Rivers Thompson, accompanied by Brigadier-General Wilkinson and several officials and Engineer officers, proceeded down the river on board the steamer Buckland to a point below Diamond Harbour, where a permanent fort is contemplated. At Fulta the party went on shore and inspected every part and detail of the fort established there, with its surrounding position. The deliberations which subsequently ensued on the return voyage regarding the port and river defences of Calcutta were directed to two points, namely, the measures to be carried out for the permanent defences of the port and its approaches from the sea; and those to be immediately adopted in the possible emergency of a sudden outbreak of hostilities. The *Englishman* understands that a full meeting of the committee will be held shortly at Belvedere to consider the draft of a report on the whole question.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—One idea which has been discussed since it became known that the Afghan frontier line would in all probability be drawn just north of the Zolfikar Passes and Maruchak is that Russia should undertake not to fortify the position at the actual junction of the Khushk and Murghab, or to hold the Panjdeh district in strength. But the Russians are not likely to consent to any such arrangement; and, indeed, with such turbulent subjects as the Saruks they could scarcely hope to maintain their authority unless they had the means at hand wherewith to enforce it. To place small outposts at Ak Tapa and Pul-i-khisti with the main body of troops so far back as Merv would be to run serious risks of a disaster should any tribal rising hereafter take place. Besides, as the Amir is sure to strengthen Maruchak and to place a large garrison there in order to command the road to Maimana, the Russians will feel bound to have a force of corresponding strength at Panjdeh. There thus seems every probability of their forming at least a strongly entrenched camp in the Khushk-Murghab triangle and of making a good road up the Murghab valley from Merv to Pul-i-Khisti. The garrison of their most advanced position would in time become, we think, not unequal in numbers that of Merv, and they would always be prepared for a forward movement. Having gained a point of such strategical importance as Panjdeh they are not likely to neutralise its value by agreeing not to fortify it. We shall hear of their engineers being at work the instant the terms of delimitation have been fixed—if indeed any settlement is made without resort to war. For the world has learnt to distrust the perfectly satisfactory agreements of Lord Granville.

AFTER deducting all expenses in connection with the ball given by Calcutta society to T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught last cold season, the committee of management find a surplus of over Rs. 2,780 left in their hands. In accordance with a resolution passed at a committee meeting, the balance is to be apportioned as follows:—Rs. 500 each to the District Charitable Society, Free School, Kintal Fund, St Vincent's Home, and the Eye Infirmary; and the balance, Rs. 250-13-3, to the Hospital Nurses' Institution.

THE *Englishman* has taken up the cudgels on behalf of that much abused body, the Board of Revenue. It declares that the proposal for the abolition of the Board of Revenue has absolutely no connexion whatever with the proposal with which it is constantly associated, for the creation of an executive council in Bengal similar to those of Madras and Bombay. "The inherent weakness of the former scheme," adds, "is indeed exposed in the attempts which its advocates are driven to make to bolster it up by the help of the latter. The necessity for the establishment of an executive council in these provinces to share with the Lieutenant-Governor the enormous burden of work and responsibility, which so vast a charge entails, has received the recognition and advocacy of many high authorities, including, as is well known, those of Sir Rivers Thompson. We believe that such a project will command the support of all thinking men, and are confident that its consummation cannot be much longer delayed. But the least reflection should serve to show that such a council would in no respect fill the place of the present Board of Revenue. The functions of the two bodies are essentially different. The duties of the Board are those which pertain to the head of a department in respect of all those branches of the public revenue which are administered by the local Government." In Bombay we manage to get along very comfortably without the luxury of a Board of Revenue, and there is little doubt that with the exercise of a little self-denial Bengal would do as well.

THE *Morning Post* understands that a commercial treaty has been signed between an envoy of King Theebaw and the German Government, under which Germany is secured the most favoured nation treatment. The *Post* apprehends that we may have repeated in Burma some of the unpleasant experiences we have undergone in New Guinea and on the West Coast of Africa.

CONSIDERABLE apprehension is felt among the British residents in China on the score of Sir Harry Parkes' probable successor. Two candidates are spoken of—Sir Edmund Hornby and Sir John Pope Hennessy; but it would be difficult to say which would be the less acceptable. As for poor Sir John, of whom China has had recent experience, the papers are crying out against his "Fenian principles, his shifty ways, his blarney, his innate quality of unveraciousness, his turn for jobbing, and his peculiar notions of domesticity." Sir Edmund Hornby showed great credulity in regard to a recent ghost story, and he is very unpopular with the Colonists.

MISS YSEULT DUDLEY, who attempted to kill O'Donovan Rossa with a toy revolver, is a humourist. "I'll tell you what I'm going to do when I get out of here," she said to a reporter the other day—"I'm going to prosecute O'Donovan Rossa for embezzlement." "For embezzlement!" exclaimed the listener, "what has he got of yours?" "One pistol bullet," continued the chromo Cordey, glibly; "it was mine. I consented that he should have it on certain conditions: the conditions were not fulfilled, but he walked off with the bullet. He has obtained and retained my property under false pretences; it is embezzlement, as near as I can make it out, and I shall have him arrested!"

THERE are said to be some symptoms of the revival of trade in Victoria, but no such result is shown by the returns of imports and exports for the month of March last. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, there was an increase in the value of imports of £46,810, chiefly in what are known as "soft goods." The value of exports, however, excluding those of gold, show a decrease of £461,319 of which £103,348 is under the heading of wool, £256,419 under that of wheat, and £25,296 under the heading of other agricultural products. As regards the revenue, however, the state of affairs is much more satisfactory, for the last quarter of the year showed an increase of £40,879, and the total increase on the year was £450,779.

MOST Englishmen will be more surprised than pleased to learn that snails are largely used in England as an article of diet. But such, we are gravely assured by an American contemporary, is the case. It appears that a member of the staff of the *Chicago Tribune*, while lunching at a "fashionable down-town restaurant," heard an order given for this luxury; whereupon he entered into conversation with the proprietor upon the subject. That worthy informed him that the demand for snails had lately so increased that he was now obliged to keep them as a regular article; and he pointed to the item "Escargots Bordelaise, 1 dol," in the bill of fare. "Americans who have been in Europe," he added, "are the chief consumers of snails. They are in common use in France, you know, and largely used in England, especially in London." Whether Americans learn to eat the "dainty mollusk" in England or not is, however, a mere detail: it is more to the point to know that they are a decided delicacy. They are served up in their shells, whence they are picked (periwinkle-wise) with a "one-pronged silver fork," and eaten with sauce. But they are said to be too rich for most people.

MR. HENRY IRVING'S friends and admirers have given him a complimentary dinner on his return from London. In responding to the toast of his health, he made an excellent speech, and, referring to the hypercritical remarks of certain persons who expected too much from actors and actresses, quoted a story of the great orator, Daniel Webster, who, in the course of a speech on one occasion, was frequently interrupted by some one calling out "Louder!" At last, losing patience, Webster paused, looked calmly round, and, placing his hand within the bosom of his capacious waistcoat, said: "Gentlemen, on the last great day in this world's story, when the heavens are rolled away like a scroll, and the seas are divided, when the earth yields up its ages of forgotten dead, and when the trumpet of the Archangel Gabriel shall blow a blast which shall shake the eternal spheres from pole to pole—gentlemen, I have no doubt that on that great and awful day some discontented and unhappy individual will suddenly jump up and cry out, 'Louder!'"

"O SHADE OF BEACONSFIELD!" exclaims the London correspondent of the Allahabad paper. "A peace-at-any-price Administration carrying on military operations in nearly every quarter of the globe; in imminent risk of lighting the flames of a European conflagration; and a Liberal Government presided over by the greatest financier of modern times with a deficit of fifteen millions. How paltry look the blunders of the late much-maligned Administration compared with the gigantic errors and the swollen deficits of our present Government! Mr. Childers' statement last night fell like a bombshell in the midst of the House, and even now we have hardly reconciled ourselves to the fact that it is possible for a Liberal Government to bring the income-tax up to eightpence in the pound. The most cruel Conservative could hardly demand anything worse for the present immaculate, economical, and peaceable Government than to have to go before the country in the autumn with an income-tax of eightpence in the pound, an increase of the beer and spirit duties, and a suspension of payments into the sinking fund. If the late Administration had been in this plight what would the Grand Old Man have said?"

MESSRS. BARKER BROTHERS, of Philadelphia, have received orders from St. Petersburg to purchase the steamships San Pedro and San Pablo, built some years ago in Philadelphia for the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The San Pedro was launched on Sept. 8, 1882. She has three decks, is 350 feet long, 42 feet breadth of beam, and 30 feet depth of hold, and has freight-carrying capacity of 3,500 tons. The San Pablo is the counterpart of the San Pedro. The chief advantage which these two steamers have is their vast coal-carrying capacity. It is claimed that they can store a sufficient supply of coal to enable them to remain at sea a longer period than any other vessels afloat. Moreover, they have sufficient ability to carry modern guns on the upper deck, and although not fast steamers, their speed of fifteen knots per hour, combined with their ability to remain so long at sea without going into port for fuel, it is claimed, would enable them to overhaul and capture hundreds of English vessels that are now engaged in the carrying trade of the world. When asked what truth there was in the statement, Mr. Wharton Barker, of the firm of Barker Bros., said: "The condition of affairs will not permit me to talk on the subject just now. Perhaps I may say something in the future."

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT R. C. WILLIAMS, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted leave to Europe on medical certificate for one year.

VOLUNTEER W. R. P. GORDON has been appointed Lieutenant of the 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

COLONEL SAMUEL BLACK, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, has received permission to return to India for residence.

CAPTAIN S. A. C. HICKSON, R.E., has been temporarily transferred to the British Establishment for employment in Egypt.

LIEUTENANT A. H. MASON, R.E., has reverted to the Imperial Establishment for employment in Egypt.

LIEUTENANTS W. J. DUNDEE, and C. H. Stone, Royal Engineers, have been placed under orders for service in the Bengal Presidency.

MAJOR H. F. G. FORBES, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, has been allowed to remain in India until his successor comes out, on the pay and allowances of his rank.

THE pay and allowances of sub-inspectors of army schools have at last been increased. They are now to get back pay from the 7th February at the following rates:—

	Rs.
On appointment	270
After 5 years' service	300
After 10 years' service	350
After 15 years' service	400

The rate is a consolidated one, doing away with their staff pay. Under certain conditions of service, a commissioned officer may be appointed to act for them, receiving a staff salary of Rs. 120 per mensem.

THE Calcutta Volunteer Rifles are making an effort to turn out on the Queen's Birthday parade. Should the Volunteers join, the attendance will be poor, as the Calcutta heat in May is not to be rashly faced even on a morning parade.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 19th instant.

Read letter from the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway Company, dated 2nd May, calling attention to the risk that is run by carriage and passenger traffic because of the unprotected state of the cross-road which the siding to Sassoon Dock passes over. Read report by Traffic Manager, dated 11th May, recommending either that gates be provided, or that a peon with a bell to warn passengers be employed.

Resolution.—A "bell" peon at Rs. 11 a month is sanctioned, and a shed should be provided for his shelter.

Read letter from Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee Narelwala, dated 12th May, asking permission to put in the foundation of the building to be erected on land agreed to be leased to him, situated between the Municipal stables and the Ice Factory's premises on Mody Bay Estate. With regard to the disputed western boundary, he states that if the area claimed by the Trustees from the Municipal Commissioner be made over to him he will pay the rent of it, but that if the disputed portion be not hereafter made over to him, he will content himself with the remainder of the plot. Read letter from the Health Officer, Municipality, dated 4th April, stating that the proposed gully between Mr. Muncherjee's chawl and the Municipal latrines is too narrow.

Resolution.—Should Mr. Muncherjee have complied with the requirements of the solicitor in such cases, he may be allowed to commence his building on the conditions named by him. The Health Officer should be informed that, although the Trustees are necessarily anxious to assist in providing proper sanitary requirements, yet they do not consider that such a width as fifteen feet should be left on each side of a chawl as advocated by him.

Read letter from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company, dated 17th April, reporting that the s.s. Newcomen, for which they are agents, while entering the dock on that day under the charge of Port Trust officers, collided with the dock wall, and that the steamer has suffered considerable damage, solely owing to the captain having implicitly obeyed the instructions received from the Trustees' officer in charge of her; and they intimate that they will hold the Trustees responsible for all consequences. Read letter from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company, dated 12th May, claiming payment of bill amounting to Rs. 15,980-12-0, which they have paid to the P. and O. Company for repairs to the steamer; also claiming payment of survey fees. Read letter from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company, dated 16th May, forwarding a supplementary account amounting to Rs. 9,722-9-0, and requesting payment of the full amount of their disbursements, viz., Rs. 25,975-5-0. The chairman stated that a Court of Inquiry had been held, and that Government had on 18th instant furnished the Trustees with report of the proceedings, which had been sent to the Port Officer, so that he might furnish his usual report and recommendations on the conduct of the pilot.

Resolution.—Messrs. Graham and Company should be informed that, under section 87 of the Port Trust Act, the Trustees are not responsible in the case referred to. At Mr. Parker's request, his dissent from the resolution is recorded.

On the motion of the chairman it was resolved that the next meeting of the Board be held on the 28th instant, and that, as usual during the monsoon, the weekly meetings be held on Thursday, instead of Tuesday.

Read letter from Mr. F. D. Parker, dated 19th instant, intimating that as he is shortly leaving for England he has forwarded to the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, his resignation of the appointment he holds as one of the representatives of the Chamber on the Port Trust.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from Mr. W. M. Macaulay, stating that he has resigned his seat as Trustee from the 26th instant.

Letter from the Engineer, No. 3,226, dated 14th instant, reporting that Crustna Gaikwar, a muccadum, was prosecuted before Mr. Ryan, and fined Rs. 15, for having, in contravention of bye-law No. 23, used the Trustees' cranes in breaking out cargo on board the s.s. Henzada.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 17th May, 1885.	For week ending 17th May, 1884.
Vessels piloted into harbour.....	19	23
,, ,, out of ,, ...	27	23
,, transported ,, ...	24	13
,, attended to ,, ...	3	0

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 15th May, 1885.	For week ending 15th May, 1884.
Vessels entered	13	11
,, left	10	6
,, remaining in dock	17	17

AN ASCENT OF THE BUDDHIST HOLY MOUNTAIN.

MR. HOSIE, in his report of a journey through Central Ssu-ch'uan, which has been issued as a Parliamentary paper, gives the following account of the ascent of Mount O-mei:—

As daylight on the morning of the 23rd of June we left the city on our way to visit Mount O-mei. The stream of pilgrims again accompanied us; but they were no longer empty handed. Everyone was provided with a bundle of joss-sticks, candles in baskets, and small pieces of sandalwood in a yellow bag slung over the shoulder. The mountain lies to the south-west of the city; and passing through the west gate we proceeded southwards under the western wall to the south gate, for which there appears to be no present use, as it was closed. From this gate the road runs south-west over a plain. Banyans—some of them of immense size—line the road, and further on wax trees take their place. Shrines and temples are thickly dotted on both sides, and at each of these the pilgrim makes obeisance, lights a joss-stick, or, it may be, a candle, and passes on. There is an impressive solemnity in this which I have not seen elsewhere in China, the pilgrim preserving the same solemn demeanour until the next shrine is reached. The wax trees increase as we advanced, and the under sides of the boughs and twigs of a few of them were silvered with the wax. They appeared as if a gentle snowstorm had recently whitened them.

But trees and temples where not the only things that lined the road; beggars, mostly women and girls, were obstinate in their demands for arms, and no sooner had one gone than another appeared. Mount O-mei towers high above the other ranges that bound the plain to the south-west; its rugged, rocky, precipitous face lit up by the morning sun seems to bid defiance to the mountaineer, while the slopes of the ranges that hide his feet are dark with pine, and apparently bare were cultivation has encroached. As the first range is approached the plain begins to undulate, and we soon enter the mountains under pine woods, through patches of sorghum, beans, and Indian corn, and up stone steps—ladders would be a more appropriate term—until after a distance of sixty li from the city we reach the temple of Wan-nien-szu, where we are to spend the night. A glance at a map showing the comparative height of mountains will give a good idea of how the top of this giant has to be reached. Peak, rises behind peak, and each of these has to be attained to reach the summit. Beyond Wan-nien-szu, which is several thousand feet above the plain, the road is so steep that no means of conveyance is possible, and cultivation soon cease.

Starting at five o'clock on the morning of the 24th, we ascended this steep winding ladder, and gained the summit at 5 p. m., after many a weary step and many a rest. In fact, had it not been that British pluck was in the balance I should have given in long before. As it was, drenched with perspiration and mist, we just succeeded in dragging our weary limbs, into the temple that crowns the summit. A few hundred yards above Wan-nien-szu we entered the clouds, and from that point upwards nothing but impenetrable mistiness was visible. The road, if I may use the word, ascends through dense pine and brushwood, and here and there a gulf of whiteness by the roadside warns us that we are on the verge of a precipice. At the top of the temple on the summit is the terrible precipice which is seen from even beyond the Min. On its edge once stood a temple of bronze, which has recently succumbed to fire. It was built during the Ming dynasty, and rebuilt after the first fire; but during the second fire portions of it fell over the precipice, and the only parts still in their original positions are three bronze pagodas, the tops of which show unmistakable traces of fire. Beautifully carved bronzed doors, pilars, tiles, and other parts of what must have been a magnificent building, lie in heaps to the right, and a temple of brick is soon to take the place of the original structure. It is from the terrace on which the three pagodas stand that the celebrated "Glory of Buddha" is to be seen. A low fence of boulders of ore prevents the too-anxious sightseer from precipitating himself into the terrible abyss.

If the future traveller should be as unfortunate as the writer, he will stand by this fence with white clouds overhead and around him, and gaze downeastwards into impenetrable whiteness in the vain hope of seeing the sun burst through the clouds overhead and reveal his image on the clouds below. Not once did this occur during the day, and we left the spot in the belief that the "Glory of Buddha" was not for us. But a single gaze into this impenetrable white gloom is probably as impressive as a thousand "Glories of Buddha."

FARMING IN SOUTH INDIA.

A GOLD medal has been awarded by the Madras Government to Mr. Kristnasawmy Mudaliar for the improvements he has introduced into the agricultural implements used on his farm, and by consequence into the system of farming pursued in the district. In an account given by the official reporter of what he saw on the property in question, particular praise is given to the improved country ploughs now in course of being manufactured by the medallist. These are said to do more than twice the work effected by a common Indian plough, as it is enough to turn the paddy fields only twice with them, instead of four or six times as was the practice with the old-fashioned machines. They also require very little more labour on the part of the draught animals, and are turned out at a price not much above that of the old ploughs. No European who has any experience of the primitive system of tillage still followed in the greater part of India can doubt that an immense improvement in the productive powers of the soil will be effected by the introduction of new and better machinery of this sort. But the natives were very far from looking at the matter in this light. They manifest the same suspicion and dislike of innovations as most people in their condition, and it seems that on the first appearance of the new-fangled ploughs they made an attack upon them, and wrecked several. In the end, however, reason seems to have prevailed over prejudice, and the neighbours of the enterprising agriculturist have one by one begun to buy his ploughs, and set them to work on their own land. Mr. Mudaliar has also made innovations in the method of transplanting seedlings, in ploughing up paddy land and in growing the sugar-cane, and altogether seems to have done for farming in Tanjore a good deal of what Sir John Lawes and the late Alderman Mechi have attempted to do for it in this country.—*Globe.*

HE stood at the foot of the editor's stairs, surrounded by a number of sympathisers. He had a ragged woe-b-gone appearance, and his swollen face was adorned with an æsthetic arrangement in crimson and black. "Wa'al, stranger," said a passer-by; "you look skeared. Have you been quarrelling with the old woman lately." "No," was the moaning reply; "but I'm powerful bad. The editor put something in his paper I didn't like, I called on the editor, and the editor was in."

GERMAN OPINION ON THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN QUESTION.

THE character of the influence which German opinion may be expected to have upon Russia in the present controversy may be judged from the following letter of the *Times'* Berlin correspondent, under date April 26th:—

The subjoined article in the *Cologne Gazette* ought to open the eyes of those who count on German mediation. Its theory of the commercial advantages to Germany of an Anglo-Russian war seems to be the official view. It also corroborates what you published two days ago as to Russian aggression having sprung out of the Skiernievice programme, and this should dispel the illusions still cherished in England as to the attitude of certain Powers. Germany, moreover, has always described the Triple Alliance as guaranteeing peace "Europe," Asia not being mentioned:—

"If any European Power ought to avoid attempting to arrest the arm which Russia may be compelled to raise for the defence of her power on her southern frontier, it is ourselves. If Russia has the intentions towards India ascribed to her in England, it is impossible for her to retire after all the (vain-glorious threats which England has uttered against her. She would be entitled justly to consider as a mortal enemy a third party who should come forward to bar the way. Never was the general position of Russia more favourable than it is at present, and it will be hard for her to find herself again in such an advantageous position. We should draw down upon ourselves the deserved enmity of Russia if for the sake of England, we were to compel her to abandon her interests in a corner of the globe with which we ourselves have no concern. England, which has continually sought, and will constantly seek, to remind the French of Sedan and Alsace-Lorraine—*The Times* has been the standard-bearer in this noble policy—cannot expect that Germany will have the stupidity to interfere unnecessarily in the slightest degree with the interests of Russia. The German nation would even make great pecuniary sacrifices if it were necessary in order to divert from ourselves the united enmity of Russia and France which would place in question our national independence, and would compel us in any case to draw the sword and engage for its defence in frightful wars.

"In such a state of matters there remains the question of knowing whether a war between England and Russia would bring in financial and material advantages. The losses which from time to time might be made from anticipations regarding the political situation would in Germany, as they are elsewhere all over the world, be compensated for by corresponding gains. It is asserted in England that Russian securities, which are chiefly in the hands of Germans, would be depreciated. But on the other hand it is argued that, on each security which in case of war would be acquired by the German, the purchaser would realize a large profit; and it is clear that an affirmative answer only can be given to the question whether, in the event of war, Russian exportation would not continue in the main open as at present. Business would be conducted naturally by land, which would evidently be advantageous to us. Without doubt German industry and trade would, in more than one respect, take the place of English manufactures and commerce. There are intelligent people in Germany who believe that war between Russia and England would be materially of great advantage to us. England may take it for granted that it is not Germany but only Russia she threatens when she holds out a menace of war. She is in the position of the little boy who placed himself in the hope that he would be cut down in time, but who took care not to push away the chair on which his feet rested. Let her not underrate the danger of Russia coming forward and overturning the chair of drawing it very softly from under her feet. If England should find herself hanging from a nail she may rest assured that not in all Europe will any one be found who will cut the rope. For this reason it is time that she should bring to an end this dangerous game, the meaning of which is transparent to everybody, and that she should conclude a piece with Russia having due regard to the legitimate interests of that Power. Without this straightforward peace with Russia she will henceforth have neither repose nor order in India."

Few think that Prince Bismarck will intervene to help in maintaining peace, and there are some who even hope that he will not do so. Thus, for example, writes the *Post* a very Chauvinistic journal, with a reputation for semi-official inspiration:—

"It is astounding to see the efforts that are made to drag Germany into the Asiatic conflict. *The Times* implores Germany to avert ruin from thousands in neutral States by exercising such a peessure on Russia as will enable England to retreat without shame. What an artless request! But, For what is at stake? In order to reach the Indian Ocean, Russia must one day annex Afghanistan and Beloochistan. And she is approaching this end, too, with studied system. At present she is pushing her frontier towards Afghanistan in order to acquire the strategical domination of that country, and the frontier she demands must either be granted or refused her. But Russia in this case will only recede if she wages an unfortunate war, and it would be madness of Germany to seek to relieve the English of the burden of this war. On the other hand, it would be comical of Germany to induce the Russians to cloak the acquisition of their new frontier in some kind or other of pretence in order that England might be saved from the appearance of a defeat. . . . . Fortunately one can only smile at the reception which such proposals are sure to meet with from our rulers."

Such remarks as the above are clearly based on the general belief here that Germany is not at all likely to do anything to divert Russia from a field of action in which she felt free to display her ambition after the days of Skiernievice. The Imperial meeting there denoted the close of a period that had been fraught with more or less danger to Germany from the power to which the Congress of Berlin had proved so humiliating. But Russia would not have so readily relinquished the search for her opportunity in the West had she not been tempted with the prospect of undisturbed activity in the East, and the engagement of her resources in that direction is much too advantageous on the whole for Germany for the Chancellor to seek to turn her from the path of her ambition *pourles beaux yeux* of England.

ITALIAN OPINION.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Rome, writing on the 28th ultimo, says:—

Mr. Gladstone's speech in asking for the credit of £11,000,000 has been telegraphed here in full. A more remarkable proof of the interest attached to it could scarcely have been given, for in this country a foreign telegram of even a couple of hundred words only is looked upon as one of great length.

The unanimity with which the eleven millions asked for by Mr. Gladstone were voted has created an immense impression here. The *Rassugna* says that all parties in England, even the House Rivers, mindful of the greatness of their country, in waiving discussion and voting this money, have unanimously given Europe another splendid proof of those qualities which are the cause of the moral greatness of England and of her solidarity in moments of danger.

The *North German Gazette*, by means of publishing news tending to show that Italy had come to an understanding with England at the present juncture, that she was to supply England's place in Egypt, and other information of the same character, has succeeded in drawing forth a public declaration of Italy's intentions, and of her obedience—perhaps I should say loyalty—to Germany. It has been given in triple from—namely, in that of a communication in the *North German Gazette* in the shape of a letter from Rome, in that of a similar communication published by the *Political Correspondent* in the form of a comment upon the fictitious news in question, and lastly in the form of a leading article in the semi-official *Stampa*; the substance of these three declarations being identical.

The *Stampa* emphatically declares that nothing has authorized or authorizes the supposition that Italy has any intention of participating, by military co-operation with England, or otherwise, in the hypothetical war. Italy's excellent relations with England and the cordial and sincere friendship existing between the two countries have been recently manifested in Italy's military occupation of part of the Red Sea coast. But Italy went there, not to further the policy of England or of any other nation whatever, but strictly in the Italian interest and to carry out an Italian policy.

Italy's friendship for England, it is added, could not be demonstrated at the present moment in any other way than by doing all that is possible to prevent the dangers of a war. If they cannot be prevented by diplomatic intervention it will be necessary for the Powers to take measures for at least localizing the struggle. To that end the alliance of the central Powers in which Italy participates must exercise its beneficent action. The international undertaking regarding the closing of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles against ships of war should be enforced, and to the fulfilment of that undertaking Italy, the *Stampa* asserts, cannot be indifferent—not for the advantage of one or the other of the belligerent Powers, but in the general interests of peace.

This plain declaration proves how fortunate it is that the closing of the Suez Canal against ships of war cannot similarly be insisted upon. Italy's friendship for England being further demonstrated by her action in helping to keep guard upon it from her stations in the Red Sea.

The declaration in the *Political Correspondence* which, together with that in the *North German Gazette*, is republished simultaneously by the *Stampa*, dwells more particularly on the report that Italy was to occupy not only the Soudan, but all Egypt, in order to enable England to withdraw her troops thence, and asserts, in the most positive manner, that since the negotiations between Italy and England immediately after the fall of Khartoum, which were more of an academic or complimentary character than anything else, the question of a military co-operation by Italy in Egypt has never been even so much as touched upon.

The communication to the *North German Gazette* while making the same statement, is chiefly directed to contradicting the report that Signor Mancini has been endeavouring to assume the part of mediator in the Anglo-Russian difficulty, and contains the assertion that thus far Signor Mancini has taken absolutely no steps whatever in this matter, that he has limited himself to expressing a sincere desire to see the difficulty removed in a pacific and satisfactory manner, and that he is firmly determined to proceed in this and in all other political questions in full accord with the central Powers allied to Italy. The *Stampa* adds, finally, that after these categorical contradictions it hopes there will be a change in the reports attributing to the Italian Government projects which it does not entertain.

PERSIA AND INDIA.

FIFTY years ago Russian intrigue was active in Teheran; and the correspondence on the subject which passed between Lord Palmerston and Count Nesselrode in 1835-36-37 is in the highest degree interesting were it only that it shows in the most striking way that Russian diplomacy never changes. Count Nesselrode and Lord Palmerston had, like M. de Giers and Lord Granville, come to a perfectly amicable understanding as to the course which England and Russia should pursue in regard to Persia. But no sooner had affairs been settled in this pleasant fashion than Count Simonich, the Russian agent at Teheran, began to incite the Shah to make war upon the Afghans, who held Herat. Strong representations were made by Lord Palmerston to the Russian Foreign Minister. Count Nesselrode—as M. de Giers does to-day—made the most courteous explanation. Count Simonich, if he had done anything of the nature asserted by the English Foreign Secretary, had grossly exceeded his instructions, and so forth. As a rather amusing pledge of good faith the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg was offered the opportunity of perusing the private instructions issued to the Russian agent. But in the meantime Russian officers were actively directing the operations against Herat, and Russian money was advanced through Court Simonich to defray the expenses of the campaign. How the siege ended in the defeat of the

all been flattened down; the salient is still visible, and it forms the south end of the boulevard. The mounds left by the blowing up of Fort Nicholas are being smoothed down, and it is to become a promenade, and connected with the garden, which is a little higher up, and behind where the fort stood. Odessa is a business place, and the great question there is the rise or fall in the value of the rouble. It is the political barometer of Odessa. When the paper money is 'up,' then it is considered peace is probable; when it is 'down' that is called bad news, and war is expected. Within the last few days very stringent orders have been received from St. Petersburg as to passports. A visé is necessary before leaving Russian territory. Considerable anxiety is felt both here and at other business centres on the coast, at the English naval preparations as these ports are practically defenceless."

The same correspondent gives the following items of intelligence from Odessa. "In military circles here the general opinion is that, whether sooner or later, the Afghan question must inevitably be solved by an appeal to arms. The coming struggle will be, it is thought, not a short and sharp campaign, but a fierce and lengthy series of desperate encounters covering a period of two or three years. The enormous number of troops which the Russian commanders will be enabled to concentrate at all strategic points will, military judges assert, give Russia an advantage at first, the results of which will tell distinctly in her favour for the first twelve months of the contest. Indeed, a few military authorities go further, and declare that they anticipate no stubborn or important resistance before approaching the Indus. Two hundred thousand troops are, it is stated, being mobilised for the Trans-Caspian territory. The fortifications of this port have been commenced with all celerity. Some sensation have been caused by a report which was made to the harbour-master by the Messageries Company's steamer of the presence of an English man-of-war anchored at the entrance of the Dardanelles, presumably in order to prevent the defence of the Straits of the torpedoes."

Great secrecy is preseved at Batoum as to what is taking place there in regard to military affairs. One operation cannot, a correspondent says, be concealed, and that was the work going on at present upon the spit of land which forms the harbour. There was an old Turkish fort on it for the protection of the port, but this is being all changed and modernised. The ground is covered with men and trucks, making batteries, epaulements, and all the elaborate details of a strong defensive position. Batoum itself seems active and busy. There is a great stir in it, and building is proceeding rapidly. Good houses are appearing, and it will soon be a substantial town. It is expected that it may soon cease to be a free port.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Mozart, 1,549 tons, Captain T. Sawyer, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Royal George, 1,458 tons, Captain J. S. Gardner, will leave to-day for Rotterdam with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Kepler, 1,205 tons, Captain Thomas Beagle, cleared yesterday for Hull, via Canal, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Brookfield, 1,599 tons, Captain T Reynolds, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, via Canal, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Kovno, 1,119 tons, Captain R. R. Neill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (16th April) with a cargo of 1,999 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steam-ship Auretta, 1,729 tons, Captain E. W. Read, cleared yesterday for Hull with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Boileau and 3 children, Mr. Murray and 2 children, Mr. Crimmins and Capt Russel.

THE A. H. Lloyds' Co.'s steam-ship Berenice, 1,707 tons, Captain G. B. Verona, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (1st May) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. Frank and Brother, Mr. and Mrs. J. Noel, and 9 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Arabia, 674 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassorah (8th May) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Tharia Topan and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Rahmatoola Canji, Dr. Cruickshank, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Nightingale, Mr. A. Rees, and 123 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Nyanza, 1,421 tons, Captain T. W. Schwedler, will sail to-day for Zanzibar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Jafferbhoy Tharia and family, Mr. Charles Piers, Bai Curramsyhai and Khiabai, Mr. Cumroodin and Amiroodin and 2 followers, Mr. Abdulla and another and 160 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Britannia, 1,991 tons, Captain Blight, sailed yesterday for Aden and Liverpool, via Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut.-Col. Graham, Mr. Raikes, Col. and Mrs. Rice, Major and Mrs. McCausland, Mrs. Stoddard and infant, Mrs. Williamson and child, Mrs. Sartorius and 2 children, and 16 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
22	Arabia (s)	Rothwell ...	Ba sorah, May 8.
	Kovno (s)	Neill	Newcastle, April 16.
	Berenice (s)	Verona ...	Trieste, May 1.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
22	John Pender (s) ..	Perkins	Aden.
	Burmah (s)	Mitchell	K. Coasts.
	Verona (s)	Loggin	London.
	Auretta (s)	Read	Hull.
	Brookfield (s)	Reynolds ..	Antwerp.
	Kepler (s)	Beagle	Hull.
	Britannia (s).....	Blight	Aden & Liverpool.
	Mozart (s)	Sawyer	Dunkirk.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Nyanza, Schwedler, for Zanzibar.
" Royal George, Gardner, for Rotterdam.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Victoria, for Havre.
" Arabia, for Persian Gulf.
" Coth-rstone, for Port Said.
" Berenice, for China.
" Athabasca, for Antwerp.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 22.

FROM LONDON.

Sutlej s—4 cases stationery, A H Al[illegible]
Rosetta s—12 c ses cla ot, B Wa[illegible]ohoy.
Ascona s—14 cases medicines [illegible]urton.
Teviot s—5 barrels and 325 [illegible] Abdool Hussen Heyderally, cases varnish, N [illegible] drums raw linseed oil and 19 M Surajally; 6[illegible]ufally; 2 cases writing paper, M A empty soda [illegible] packages glassware and 50 packages [illegible]ottles, S Mah med Fuzal.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Belgravia [illegible]s—11 packages earthenware, Mooljee Meetha. [illegible]meron s—5 cases umbrellas, G Salla Mahomed, 24 cases clocks, M Cowajee.
Britannia s—4 crates earthenware, the National Bank of India.
Eden Hall s—31 cases toilet soap, C Bairee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Belgravia s—one butt whisky, C H B Forbes.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Venice s—83 bales cotton, Nuthoo Lallji; 115 bales cotton fly, C. Maisey; 101 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 43 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes; 19 cwts, galls, Mooljee Ludha; 51 bales cotton, M Khosaal; 58 bales wool, J Purshotum; 83 bales cotton, R Stewart; 100 bales cotton, G Magjee.
Belgravia s—233 bales cotton, P D Setna; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell; 50 bales wool, Benn Ashley; 100 bale cotton, W and A Graham; 139 cwts, linseed cake, Thos Moore; 51 bales cotton, B Mooljee; 37 bales wool, Pelly and Co.
Britannia s—2,020 cwts. wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Clan Cameron s—105 bales wool, G Foolseedas; 8,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Pelly and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Jerusalem s—1,000 cwts crushed bones, E Peerdina.
Sutlej s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, A Blaschcek; 14 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 16 cwts skins, Owen and Olcell; 156 bs cotton, A Cadur.
Gulf of Akoba s—2 bales woollen carpets, Peel, Cassels and Co.; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby.
Port Adelaide s—100 bales cotton, George Lockhart; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 7,20 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 21 bales hides, A Allarakhia; 449 bales hides, Ewart, Latham and Co.; 9 bales skins, V Canjee; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Jerusalem s—500 bales cotton, E Spinners; 50 cwts myrabollams, D Luximdas.

FOR TRIESTE.

Melpomene s—1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Melpomene s—200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Jerusalem s—400 bales cotton, F. Sanquet.
Victoria s—200 bales cotton, F. Sanquet.

FOR GENOA.

China s—570 cwts old iron, R Tyabjee and Co.
Trone Morris s—800 bales cotton, J C Bushley; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nantes s—935¼ cwts rapeseed, 1,700 cwts singellyseed, 8,000 cwts wheat, 892¼ cwts linseed, and 450 cwt poppyseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 720 cwts wheat, Megjee Pudamsey

FOR HULL.

Kepler s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

China s—4,926 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Lamington s—42,900 cwts wheat, F Masotte.
Cotherstone s—15,300 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kildare s—200 bales cotton, J C Bushby.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Glen Mavis s—1 794 cwts rapeseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Greenock s—2,004½ cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
Teviot s—498 cwts linseed, A Blascheck; 460 cwts horns, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PIREUS.

Melpomene s—350 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adwa s—200 bales cotton, D Ramcoovur; 18 bales cotton and 25 bales twist, S Shewdutray; 17 bales cotton, S N Talate; 40 bales twist, D T Mooljl; 4 bales cotton, the Budneira Manufactoring Co; 31 bales twist, T Mooljl and Co; 37 bales twist, J Peerbhoy; 28 cwts fennelseed, R E Dadachanji; 102 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, I. Chutoo 25 bales twist, the New Prince of Wales S and W Co; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 67 bales twist, G Shobhagmul; 61 bales twist, E Noordin; 75 bales twist, E Ebram; 50 bales twist, Essa bin Khariffa.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Madura s—228 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

NOTICES.

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &c.

ALL DISEASES of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat: Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, Squinting, Cataract, Amaurosis, Gutta Serena, Inflammation, Loss of Eyelashes, etc., etc., treated on new and scientific principles and on the latest and most modern systems of practice.

Dr. R. JANSZ, M. B., etc.,
Formerly of Drs. Engler and Jansz, Oculists, Aurists, Specialists, Consulting and Operating Surgeons.

19 or 5, Hornby Row, Fort,
Opposite the General Post Office.
Hours of attendance—7-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Drs. Engler and Jansz are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bengalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of coure we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completly recovered, was on a fair way towards it. This patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured; one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who goes most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator, Dec.* 1883.

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THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE OSCAR AND PRINCE CHARLES OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY have found the Great Western Hotel very comfortable and the food good.
ADELBORG.

From Sir COMER PATTERAM.
I have found the Great Western Hotel comfortable during my stay here.
From Sir H. BURKE.
Stayed at Great Western Hotel five days, and found it comfortable, and every one civil and obliging.
Captain and Mrs. GARDINER have been quite satisfied.
From Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, Baronet.
I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month. It is a very good Hotel, and I am very well satisfied.
From the Hon'ble R. P. BRUCE, M. P.
Having stayed in the Great Western Hotel for three days, I have found it comfortable.
From Mr. J. R. BUCHANAN, M. P.
I have found the Great Western Hotel clean and comfortable, and the Manager attentive.
From the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. LAWRENCE, 17th Lancers.
I have stayed in the Great Western Hotel for four days, and have no hesitation in saying that it is by far the best Hotel I have been in Bombay. The food is good, and the rooms are clean.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

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NOTICE TO IRON MERCHANTS AND CONSUMERS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RESPECTING

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HAVING reason to believe that considerable quantities of Common Bar Iron are sold in the Indian Market as of our manufacture, and that a few Bars of the genuine Brand are being mixed with the bulk in order to mislead buyers, we hereby beg to intimate that all Bars of our well-known make of Iron are branded "NETHERTON BEST," and that this Iron can always be supplied by certain recognised Merchants, AND IN BOMBAY BY Messrs. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.

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JOHN MORGAN & Co.,
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Regret to find that many of their Customers have been caused much annoyance and disappointment by circulars from firms of almost similar name leading them to suppose that they had removed their business.

It is therefore necessary to protect themselves, and due to their very large and much valued connection amongst Officers and Gentlemen of the Indian Services, that they should state that they still carry on their business at their old and only address,

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where the measures and patterns of their customers are all registered—

JOHN MORGAN & Co.

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REGISTERED TRADE MARK—
"GLENLIVET."

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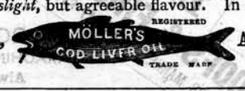

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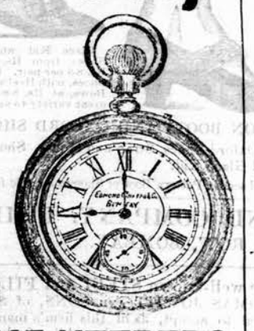

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OR THE BEAUTIFUL THING

A WATERPROOF BOOT POLISH.

TRADE MARKS.

Possesses properties which have never hitherto been obtained in a combined form, viz.:—
Preservation of the Leather, Brilliancy of Polish, Imperviousness to Wet,
Simplicity in Application, Cleanliness, Portability, and Cheapness.

Suitable for ordinary Calf Leather as well as Patent Leather. Preserves the Leather, keeps Boots in shape, gives a Brilliant Polish. Invaluable to Sportsmen, Hunting Men, Military Men, Ladies, Children, and Travellers.

Particularly well suited for India and the Colonies, as the hottest weather does not make it sticky. It keeps its brilliancy in the monsoon, and preserves the leather from damp and mildew.

Is in general use in England, especially amongst Military, Naval, and Hunting Men. Testimonials have also been received from several Officers in India, as to its suitability for the Indian climate; also from China, Japan, and the Colonies.

From Henry Cleveland, Esq., Stanley Gardens, London.—*Late of Bombay.* 24th Sept. 1883.

To the MANAGER of the NOIRINE COMPANY.

"The 'NOIRINE' is simply perfection. It has made my old boots and harness look like new." (Signed) H. CLEVELAND.

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NOTICES.

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GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots. } Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s. Finest quality we can produce, 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

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LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes ...	5s. 6d.
Do. with French heels ...	7s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.

(*Registered.*)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by a remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

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Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

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Beware of Imitations.

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33 and 35, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, BYCULLA

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The Public are invited to inspect the above Stables, which now contain a large number of valuable Arab Horses, and amongst them splendid specimens of Hunters, Chargers, and Racers.

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By order of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council,

W. F. MARRIOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary to Govt., Military Dept.

Bombay Castle, October 23, 1861.

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ARE A SAFE AND RADICAL CURE FOR CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES OF THE MOST OBSTINATE KIND, HERPES OR TETTERS, SCROFULA, ULCERS AND VITIATED BLOOD, also the various symptoms produced by other diseases of long standing or recent infection and which may have resisted all other treatment.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE

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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
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Clears the Blood from all Impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Children's Button Walking Boots and Oxford Shoes, Strap and House Shoes in Morocco and Glace Kid.

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AS SUPPLIED TO
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PLATES, BARS, RODS, ANGLES, AND TEES.
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This Company yearly supplies the London Market with 25,000 tons of the best Iron, and has been awarded the first Prizes at all Exhibitions, and amongst them:—
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FIVE OCTAVE ORGAN 5 STOPS, 2 Swells, and Patent Automatic Swell	„	450
Do. 10 STOPS, 2 Swells, NEW MODEL with velvet covered lamp stands	„	500
Do. 12 STOPS, 2 Swells	„	500
Do. 12 STOPS, 2 Swells, including OCTAVE COUPLER and SUB BASS (very Powerful)	„	650
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FOUR OCTAVE ORGAN with 4 STOPS and 2 Swells, very Portable...	„	300

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Solid Oak or Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator... ... ... „	180	In Ebony and Gold do. do. ... ... „	450

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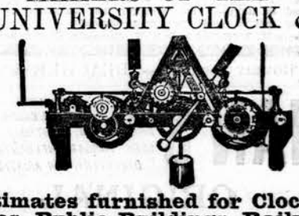

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Assiettes	„	50	0 to	100	0	Ice Water Sets	„	150	0 to	250	0
Beer Jugs	„	45	0 to	70	0	Ice Water Urns	„	200	0 to	300	0
Beer Mugs	„	10	8 to	28	0	Inkstands	„	20	0 to	60	0
Biscuit Boxes	„	16	0 to	80	0	Jam, Honey and Marmalade Jars.	„	14	0 to	20	0
Bottle Holders	„	18	0 to	25	0	Knife Rests, per pair	„	5	8 to	6	0
Bottle Labels	„	1	4 to	4	0	Luncheon Frames	„	150	0 to	200	0
Brandy and Soda Frames	„	50	0 to	70	0	Muffineers, each	„	2	8 to	7	0
Bread Baskets	„	40	0 to	70	0	Mustard Pots	„	5	0 to	10	0
Breakfast Cruets	„	13	8 to	28	0	Napkin Rings	„	2	0 to	6	0
Breakfast Dishes	„	40	0 to	60	0	Nut Crackers	„	3	8 to	7	0
Butter Coolers	„	16	0 to	30	0	Pepper Castors	„	2	8 to	7	0
Butter Knives	„	2	8 to	7	0	Piano Candlesticks	„	25	0 to	50	0
Cake Baskets	„	40	0 to	70	0	Pickle Frames	„	20	0 to	40	0
Carlton Cruets	„	13	8 to	28	0	Pickle Prongs or Forks	„	1	12 to	2	0
Cheese Scoops	„	3	0 to	20	0	Pickle Sauce Frames	„	36	0 to	45	0
Children's Mugs	„	13	8 to	40	0	Salad Bowls	„	28	0 to	100	0
Christening Presents	„	10	0 to	100	0	Salad Servers	„	10	0 to	30	0
Chutney Frames	„	25	0 to	50	0	Salt Cellars, sets of	„	20	0 to	60	0
Cigar Lamps	„	25	0 to	40	0	Salvers	„	18	0 to	60	0
Claret Jugs	„	18	0 to	40	0	Sardine Boxes	„	24	0 to	40	0
Cocktail Shakers	„	18	0 to	30	0	Sauce Frames	„	36	0 to	45	0
Cruet Stands	„	20	0 to	60	0	Side Dishes, sets of	„	125	0 to	600	0
Crumb Scoops	„	12	8 to	25	0	Soda Water Frames	„	10	0 to	40	0
Dessert Fruit Spoons, sets of ...	„	20	0 to	60	0	Soy Frames	„	12	8 to	17	0
Dessert Knives and Forks, sets of.	„	32	0 to	100	0	Spirit and Liquor Frames	„	80	0 to	130	0
Dessert Stands	„	36	0 to	70	0	Spirit and Tumbler Stand	„	50	0 to	70	0
Dinner Cruets	„	32	0 to	100	0	Spoon Warmers	„	13	8 to	40	0
Egg Boilers or Steamers	„	29	0 to	35	0	Sugar Basins	„	30	0 to	40	0
Egg Frames	„	18	0 to	60	0	Sugar and Cream Frames	„	36	0 to	50	0
Entree Dishes, sets of 4	„	250	0 to	600	0	Sulkies	„	6	0 to	8	0
Epergnes	„	100	0 to	200	0	Tantalus Frames	„	60	0 to	150	0
Fin ns	„	30	0 to	40	0	Tart Pie or Pudding Dishes	„	14	0 to	20	0
Fish Carvers	„	25	0 to	35	0	Tea Caddies	„	40	0 to	60	0
Fish-Eating Knives and Forks, sets of	„	50	0 to	150	0	Tea and Coffe Services	„	60	0 to	300	0
Flower Stands	„	40	0 to	100	0	Tea Infusers	„	6	0 to	8	0
Fruit Stands	„	36	0 to	70	0	Tea Services	„	35	0 to	100	0
Gobiets	„	24	0 to	100	0	Tea Spoons, per doz	„	11	0 to	20	0
Golf Cups	„	20	0 to	80	0	Tea Kettles	„	72	0 to	100	0
Ice Claws	„	8	8 to	10	0	Tea Trays	„	70	0 to	150	0
Ice Hammers	„	7	8 to	10	0	Telescopic Cups	„	16	0 to	20	0
Ice Jugs	„	36	0 to	100	0	Toast Racks	„	10	0 to	20	0
Ice Pails	„	18	0 to	30	0	Toast Rack and Egg Frame	„	50	0 to	70	0
Ice Spoons, sets of	„	40	0 to	60	0	Tripartite Vegetable Dishes	„	72	0 to	120	0

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